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The Hôtel des Invalides

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General NIOX

The
Hôtel des Invalides

Translated by Tonyge

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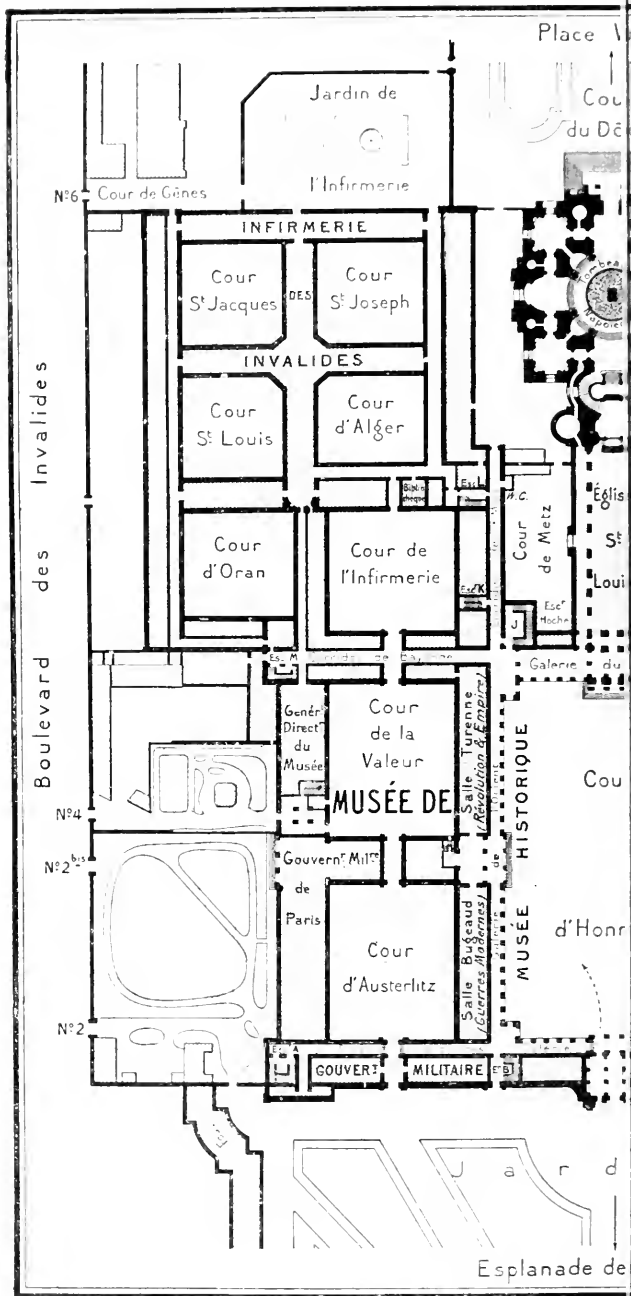
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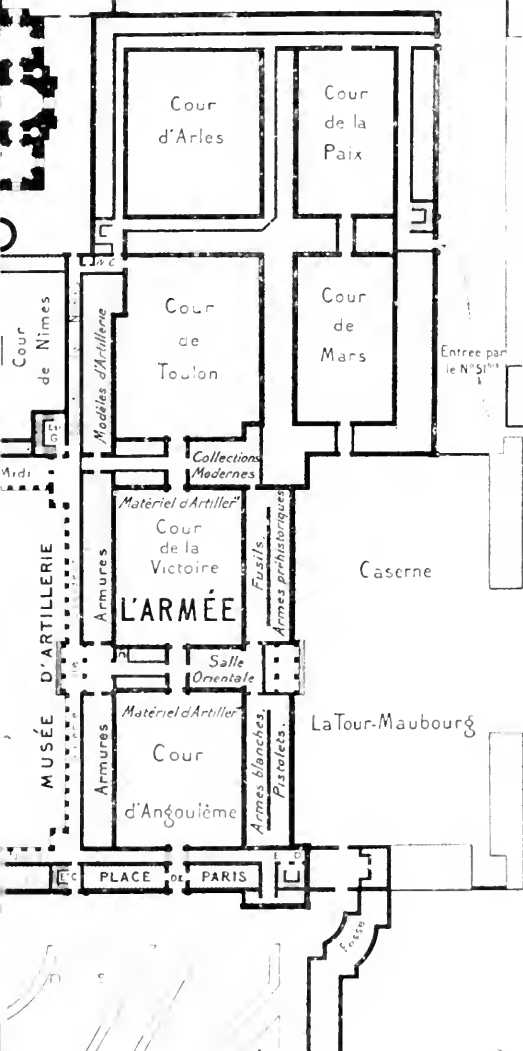
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ban

HÔTEL DES INVALIDES

Échelle



invalides



was sent to the guillotine. Louis XIV presents the officers and soldiers disabled in his service to the nation, and the king, in the tableau, is seated on the throne, surrounded by the King, about his throne, to decide together the distribution and the management of the funds, and the king publishes the plans of this Great

Extract from the description of the Royal Hotel des Invalides by abbe

1766

DE
1901
1901

IN PERPETUUM PROVIDENS HAS AEDES POSUIT

Louis XIV had this inscription put under the pediment of the Hotel des Invalides, to the intent that the remotest generations should respect the great thought with which he had been inspired, a thought of justice and gratitude to the old soldiers, and respect for military virtues.

The monument will assuredly not last for ever, but many centuries will disappear, before its stones are shaken or before the Dome which dominates it loses any of its majesty.

Human institutions are modified by social evolution, and the Hotel des Invalides will no longer give shelter to disabled and worn out soldiers.

The invalids of war will find other asylums for their old age, but the name will always remain attached to the monument founded for them, and will remind the generations to come, that it was the blood of their forefathers which cemented the national unity

of France, and that their warlike virtues formed the base of its greatness amongst the nations of the earth.

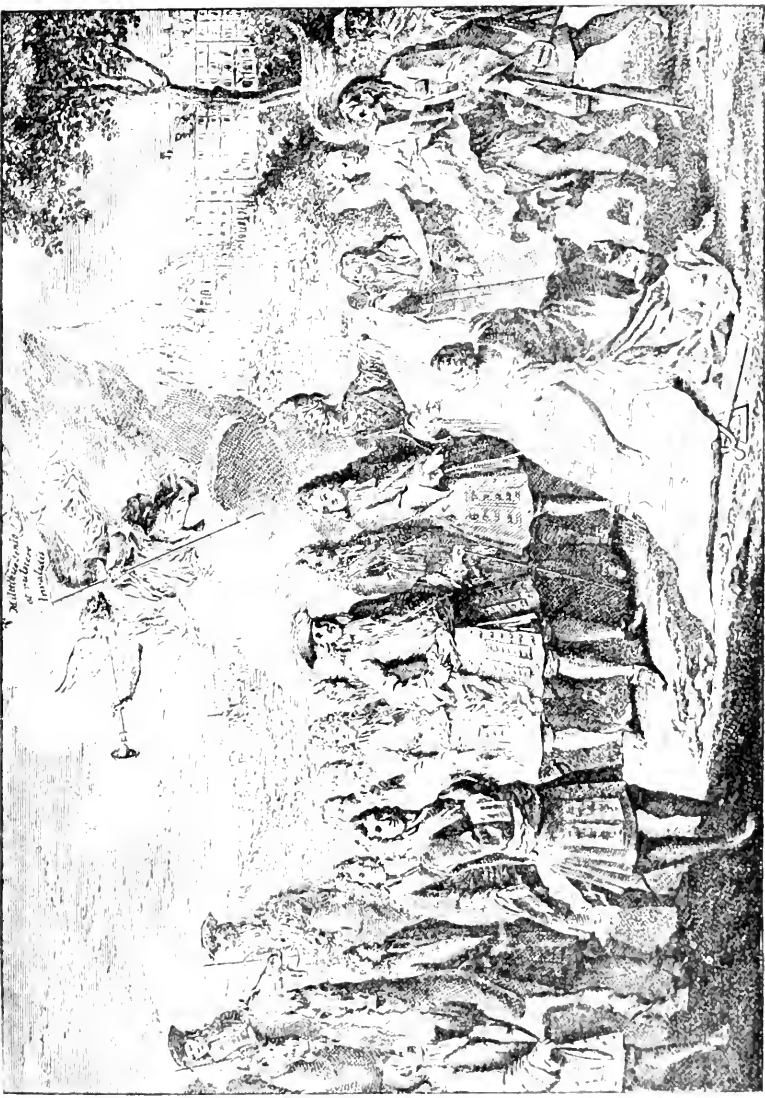
Other nations have grown since, have become more powerful, either by their commercial activity or the strength of their armies, but the splendour shed on the world by the glory of France and the radiance of its genius have not been dimmed; all look to the Nation which was the great liberator and which will remain the great modern educator, the only one, it has been said, that has fought for an idea. It compels their homage.

France has a right to be proud of its past and the part it played in the world; in spite of the troubles which agitated it, notwithstanding the clouds which may have darkened temporarily its way, the constant aim of its efforts has always been the *Progress of Humanity*.

It is the mission that the perpetually creative force of the universe, in the moral order, seems to have assigned to France.

The institution of the *Invalides* is disappearing, as every human institution will disappear, when its time has come, but the fundamental inspiration subsists and protects the eternal thought on which men live.

We feel it would be well to keep up the memory, of the institution of the *Invalides* by giving a short summary of its history, which only includes two centuries, a very insignificant period in the existence of a people, but two centuries which are as yesterday,



At this time, the
of soldiers
presented
themselves

Gochin ac.

London

The Duke of Marlborough

P. 2. 1

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II. BY JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ. VOL. II. PART II. LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in Pall-mall.

the trumpets and tocsins of which rang in the ears of forefathers known to us.

This book is but a document, a preliminary to others which will be added, at the completion of the inventory of the glorious relics kept in the Museum of the Army. Every French family will find in some part of it, traces of ancestors, whose names are honoured and piously revered in homes to-day, names that will be transmitted to the generations to come.

HISTORY

OF THE

HÔTEL DES INVALIDES

The Hôtel des Invalides, the most magnificent edifice of the century of Louis XIV, was erected to afford shelter to the veterans of his wars and has remained the monument of the military glories of France.

Napoleon rests under its Dome.

Crowds of visitors are attracted to it by some mysterious force. People from all nations throng to it, their number even equalling that of the French. They all come to render homage to the prodigious man whose name has penetrated to every corner of the world and awakened its echoes.

Under the Dome, in the centre of the royal chapel where worship was celebrated only in the presence of the King, a crypt was made, and in it the mortal remains of the Emperor were deposited, when they were brought from Saint-Helena and given back to France. No hero has ever had so grand a sepulchre.

A balustrade of white marble separates the church from the deep crypt in which stands the sarcophagus made of massive blocks of red porphyry. To construct it required as much time and labour as was demanded in the making of the tomb in jade of Tamerlane at Samarcand.

To contemplate it, brows are bent and heads bowed and a feeling of respect akin to awe pervades the crowd. There is perfect silence in this heterogeneous throng so disparate in its origin and intellectual culture. Then on looking up the eyes are dazzled by the flaming of the gold on the altar flanked by two lofty torse columns which support a gilt baldachin. It is a vision of sublime apotheosis, in which art aided by the play of daylight on the coloured glass has produced a glorious ideal of majestic beauty.

The Hôtel des Invalides founded by Louis XIV as a refuge for old soldiers has not been kept to its primary purpose. This great military city has become the most important centre of the military Government of Paris and is used for the different services of the Staff and Administration.

There are but few invalid soldiers : their number is rapidly decreasing and they will not be replaced.

The Museum of the Army where the relics of the French armies are preserved, occupies the greater part of the buildings which surround the court of honour, so that the Hôtel des Invalides has become, in a way, the great reliquary of our national glories and thus the thought of its founder subsists.

On its fronton might be written :

« a ses soldats la France reconnaissante »
France grateful to her soldiers

INSTITUTION OF THE INVALIDES

At all periods and in every land, the maintenance of soldiers, disabled or become infirm in war, has been a matter of great concern.

In feudal times, the vassal who had followed his lord to war, remained under his guardianship and protection. He received either a bit of land as fief, was given some domestic service in the house or some employment in the monasteries dependent on the jurisdiction of the lord.

The old soldiers maintained in the monasteries were designated as *oblates* or *lay-monks*, and were employed for domestic service.

The reception of invalid soldiers as *oblates* dates back to the origin of the abbeys; but this institution became insufficient, in consequence of the continuous state of warfare and the feudal bands having been replaced by regular royal troops.

At about the same time a change in the weapons used took place. Firearms came into use and contributed greatly to increase the number of disabled soldiers. The wounds made by the old weapons were either almost immediately fatal or of only a slight character, and were soon healed and only old age disqualified men for war, whereas with firearms mutilations are common

and many still in the prime of life become infirm and unable to work.

The ordinances of Charles IX in 1568 and Henry III in 1578 and 1585 attest the concern of the kings to succour the invalids of war and to maintain the institute of *oblates*, for the old soldiers.

Henry III ordained that the old and disabled soldiers should be admitted as *oblates* in the abbeys and that no one should dispute their claim : he charged the bailiffs and senechals to see to it that these orders be carried out.

In 1572 Henry III in addition to the foregoing founded the order of the *Charité Chrétienne* for infirm officers and soldiers, and established it in the faubourg St Marceau, rue de l'Onrcine or Lourcine, where the barracks bearing the same name are to-day.

Henry IV by several edicts in 1597, 1600, and 1604 confirmed this foundation.

The veterans admitted into this royal establishment received a badge consisting of a cross in white satin edged with blue, on a shield of blue velvet edged with white. In the centre was an orange coloured fleur-de-lis with this device : *Pour avoir bien servi* (for having served well) and around the decoration was the inscription :

*Henricus IV, Dei gratia, Francorum et Navarrae
rex, nos introducit, 6 fev 1603.*

But the funds devoted to this establishment consisted only of the surplus of the accounts of the Hôtel-Dieu and other such benevolent institutions; the royal home had the supervision of these accounts. This was, in a manner, the first beginnings of the administration of the estate of the poor.

These resources were very precarious. The king in order to increase them converted the charge, which the religious communities had for the keeping of the oblates, into a tax payable in money. This tax was fixed at 60 *livres* for each oblate (edict of 1606).

These financial measures which could only bring good results with time, demanded great firmness in their application.

Henry IV was assassinated in 1610.

After his death, a decree from the state council in 1611 suppressed the royal house and ordered the disabled soldiers to go, as in the past, to the monasteries and take the place of *oblate* which had been reserved for them. But in consequence of the disorder they often brought with them, the communities received them reluctantly; the soldiers themselves preferred their liberty and often sold the places allotted to them.

They soon spent the money thus obtained and were reduced to misery and poverty.

Louis XIII again ordered the monasteries to pay a sum of 100 *livres* per annum to the Royal Treasury, this sum represented the keep of the oblates who would not remain in them and constituted their pension.

The project of an establishment for invalids similar to the home of Lourcine, was proposed.

Cardinal de Richelieu made it a point of honour to succour the soldiers who had taken part in the long siege of La Rochelle and at his instigation Louis XIII founded in 1634 in the Château de Bicêtre, a community to which the name of *Commanderie de Saint-Louis* was given, and in which would be received all those who could prove that they had been disabled in war, in the service of the king, to be there maintained for the remainder of their days. »

This organisation was not permanent. After the death of Cardinal de Richelieu, towards the end of the reign of Louis XIII the state of the old soldiers was as pitiful as at the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. Their number had increased considerably in consequence of the foreign wars and civil troubles.

Several fruitless measures were taken to help them. In the towns on the frontiers companies of veterans were organised, the soldiers deserted. The towns and country were full of soldiers, even officers, asking for alms.

At length, Louis XIV had all the religious benefices which were able to pay pensions for the oblates, supervised. A declaration in January 1670 fixed 150 *livres* as the annual payment to be exacted from the communities having charge of the oblates. The king consolidated these funds and an ordinance of 24th February 1670 decreed that « to put an end to all these abuses the will of the king was to establish a Royal Home for soldiers wounded or disabled in war or grown old in the service ».

A part of these funds provided by the monasteries was destined to pay pensions fixed at 200 *livres* for captains, 150 *livres* for sub-officers, 50 *livres* for sergeants ¹.

The remainder of these funds was to be used for the construction of the Hôtel des Invalides.

The first stone of this edifice that Montesquieu called « the most respectable place on earth » « le lieu le plus respectable de la terre ² » was laid on the 30th of November 1671.

1. De Chamberet *de l'institution et de l'hotel des Invalides* (Paris 1854).

2. I would as lief have made this establishment, were I a prince, as have gained three battles. (Montesquieu, xxiv^e *lettre persane*.) « J'aimerais autant avoir fait cet établissement, si j'étais prince, que d'avoir gagné trois batailles. »

Louis XIV regulated the organisation of the Royal Hôtel des Invalides by the memorable Edict of April 1674 which resumed and condensed, so to speak, the edicts of the preceding kings¹.

1. The original Edict of the foundation of the Hôtel des Invalides is preserved in the archives of the Musée de l'Armée..

See *Recueil des Edits* etc concerning the Hôtel des Invalides published by the Minister of war, in 1781, 2 volumes.



Veterans medallion under Louis XV in chased brass (Musée de l'Armée).

HISTORIC OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INVALIDES FROM 1675 TO 1905

Immediately after the promulgation of this Edict, Louvois appointed the staff of officials and servants of the Royal Home and as director, le Maçon d'Ormay, provost Marshal of the Regimental police of the French Guards.

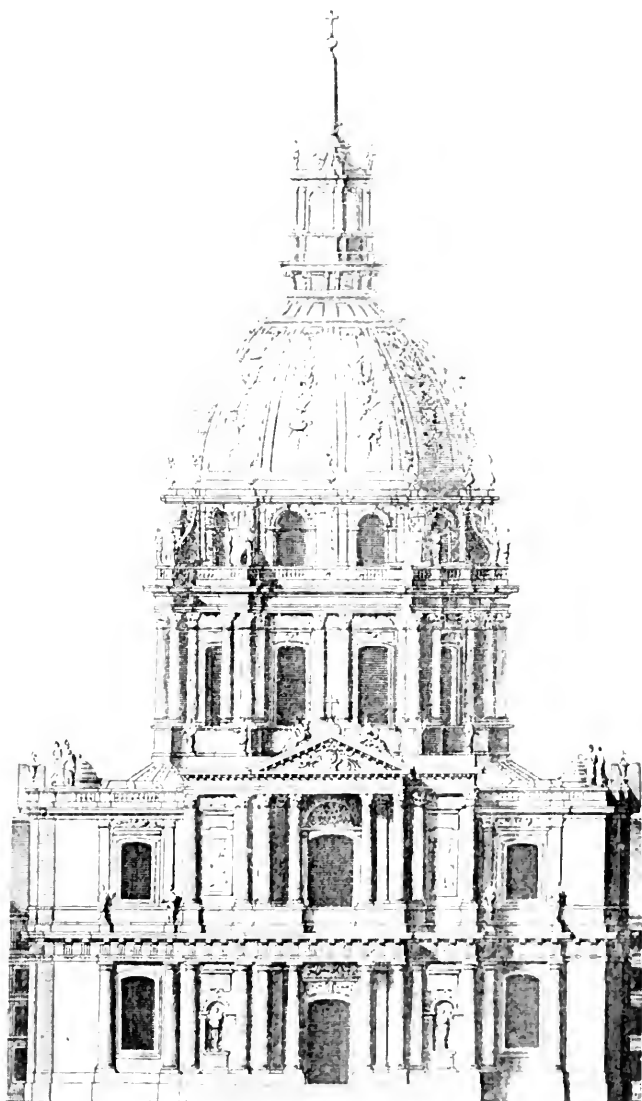
The building of the edifice was carried on under the constant surveillance of Louvois and the king himself, and with such despatch, that in October 1674, less than three years after the laying of the first stone, the invalids sent temporarily to the rue du Cherche Midi at the Croix Rouge were removed to the new *Hôtel* or Home.

The inauguration was celebrated in great pomp by the king in person, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd.

A uniform of a straight dark blue jacket was given to the invalids.

The religious service was entrusted to the priests of the *congrégation de la mission de St-Lazare*, by contract between Louvois and the superior of the *congrégation* (Royal ordinance of 28th May 1675).

Religieuses = sisters of the *mission de St-Lazare* were



J. M. Chevet del.

A. Hennessy sc.

VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE ROYAL CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES
from the engravings of the time of its construction (Musée de l'Armée).

attached perpetually to the Infirmarys by contract of 7th March 1676¹.

A staff of attendants and servants was appointed to the service of the Hôtel. A certain number to attend on the disabled invalids called *lay-monks*, from the traditional name of *oblates*, and on the helpless and crippled unable to dress, eat or move without assistance, called *manicrocs*.

These appellations have been retained to our days. Certain privileges were allowed to the invalids. The one they seemed the most jealous of and which was maintained up to our time, was that of being the only guardians of the Hôtel : no armed troops might even enter it. Even the escort of the king must remain outside the precincts.

At reviews they stood to the right of the troops.

Louis XIV lavished magnificence on this foundation that it pleased him to call : « The greatest thought of his reign ». He entrusted the designing and execution of it, to the most celebrated architects and artists of the time².

1. Their number was variable. The service of the sisters of charity was suppressed in December 1906.

2. The plans were designed by *Liberal-Bruant* who began the construction.

The construction was continued by *Mansard* who built the Dome (1693-1708).

The Dome was completed in 1735.

Girardon, Coustou, Coysevox, Coypel, Jean Jouvenet de la Fosse, Bon-Boullogne, etc., worked at the decoration of sculpture and painting.

Consult : *General description of the Royal Hotel of the Invalides*, established by Louis the Great in the plain of Grenelle, near Paris, with the plans, profils and elevations of its faces, sections and apartments in Paris, at the author's in the Royal Hotel of the Invalides, M. D. C. LXXXIII (1683), with privilege of the King, by Le Jeune de Boulencourt, grand in-folio 51 p.

Louvois¹ was the principal auxiliary of Louis XIV in the establishing of the Hôtel des Invalides.

His choosing as director, Le Macon d'Ormoÿ provost marshal of the regimental police of the French guards, shows how anxious he was, from the very first to maintain rigorous discipline in this assemblage of old soldiers.

This question of discipline was always one of the first cares of the administration of the Invalides.

There were, on one hand, old and disabled men often inclined to complain and rebel; and, on the other, men relatively young, but maimed and therefore unable to work yet in vigorous health, idle and often addicted to drink and debauch. The same causes, which made it

1. FRANÇOIS MICHEL LE TELLIER, MARQUIS OF LOUVOIS was born on the 18th January 1644, and was about the same age as Louis XIV (born in 1638). Through Mazarin's influence he obtained the reversion of his father's place as State secretary of war. His father Michel Le Tellier had been State secretary of war since 1643 and Mazarin's influence obtained for him the reversion of his father's place to which he succeeded in 1666 at the age of 27.

He brought about fundamental reforms in the organisation of the army by his activity, energy and strong will. He set up fixed rules and regulations, maintained strict discipline, ordered regular reviews, had uniform adopted, instituted military magazines, barracks, hospitals, etc. It was he who forged the weapon with which Louis XIV carried on the glorious wars of his youth, conquered Flanders and Franche-Comté, whilst Colbert, to whom he was hostile, organised the finances and ensured the indispensable material resources.

The creation of the hotel des Invalides crowned, so to speak, the work of Louvois. He died most mysteriously and unexpectedly in 1691. He is said to have been poisoned. He expressed the desire to be buried in the Hôtel des Invalides, and his body was deposited in a provisional tomb, whilst the vault in the royal chapel was being completed: but the feeling of aversion against him was so strong, that his family fearing Madame de Maintenon's hatred of him and her possible opposition to his being buried under the Dome, obtained permission to transport his remains to the church of the capucins *rue Saint-Honoré*.

difficult for them to live in the monasteries charged with the maintenance of the oblates, were naturally reproduced at the Hôtel des Invalides, and one day Louvois had to threaten to hang the rebels.

Other very serious difficulties soon arose. It was not sufficient to have built a splendid Home worthy of the magnificence of the King, but it was necessary, at the same time, to ensure revenues for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and the Royal Edict with more pride than foresight, forbade the receiving of donations from any private individual. The concession of a certain quantity of *minots*¹ of salt and *muids* = hogsheads of wine, exemption from taxes of any kind, did not constitute sufficient resources. The only regular endowment consisted in the tax that the priories and abbeys had to pay for the charges of oblates. This tax at first fixed at 60 *lires*, was raised to 100 *lires*, and for some years to 300 *lires* under the ministry of Choiseul².

The monasteries tried, by every means to get out of the paying of this tax, and it required the most rigorous measures to compel them to do so.

There remained the deducting of 2 deniers per *livre*, raised to 3 and then to 4 deniers on all payments made by the treasurers of war, a very fluctuating resource : very high, at times, during the wars when the military expenses increased, and very low in times of peace when the number of invalids had grown.

It was nearly impossible to avoid the arising of numerous abuses in the administration of this Royal Home.

1. Minot French measure (39 litres).

2. Without being able to establish any exact base of calculation, this revenue was estimated at 75 000 livres per annum.

shielded, as it were, from all effective control by the Edict itself.

The number of the pensioners of the Hôtel des Invalides varied considerably. It soon rose to more than 5000. The number of the maimed was so great after the campaigns of 1679 to 1691 that the Hôtel could not contain them. Louvois had 14 companies of veterans formed from amongst the least infirm and sent to Montrenuil-sur-Mer, Havre, Abbeville or other castles or strongholds on the frontiers.

The Hôtel had not only the charge of the invalids within its precincts, but of those in the branch establishments, which were founded according to the need of the moment in different places, and also of the detached companies, which varied in number and strength¹ also the paying of the invalids who returned to their own provinces².

These financial difficulties, more or less serious, arose from the very beginning and lasted, we might say, as long as the institution itself and often imperilling its safety.

Under Louis XV Mr de Saint-Germain, proposed as an economical measure, that the Hôtel des Invalides should be replaced by 36 military hospitals and that these

1. 464 in 1774, reduced by Choiseul to 81.

2. The wars of the Revolution and Empire raised the number of pensioned invalids to more than 25 000.

In 1800, branch establishments existed at Louvain, Bethune, Versailles, Avignon. Those at Bethune and Versailles disappeared successively, the one at Louvain maintained until the Restoration was transferred to Arras, Louvain forming no longer a part of the French territory. The branch at Arras was suppressed some time after. At Avignon it was maintained until 1854 when its pensioners were sent to the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

hospitals should be distributed all over the provinces.

When Saint-Germain became Minister of war under Louis XVI he issued an ordinance which limited the number of invalids maintained in the Hôtel to 1500 and decreased the large staff at its head.

The result of these measures and a few others, was such, that in 1786, an income of 100000 francs was constituted with the savings invested in Government stocks.

The National assembly took up the question of maintaining or suppressing the Hôtel des Invalides. Its military committee, having Dubois-Crancé as reporter, decided that the Hôtel should be suppressed and sold to the municipality of Paris to be utilised as a prison. The arguments might be resumed thus; viz, if the pensions of the 30000 soldiers who had a right to be maintained in the Hôtel des Invalides would not be increased by the suppression of a Home which could only accommodate two or three thousand. Those who required special care should be sent to the departmental hospitals.

These very arguments which were revived during our epoch, brought about the suppression of the Invalides as a hospital establishment. This however did not increase, in any way, the pensions of the infirm nor have any special places been reserved by regular foundations or endowments for the old soldiers either in public or private asylums.

Public opinion was divided and even the invalids themselves were not at one, the majority of the latter having, by the means of petitions, demanded *Pension and Liberty*.

A memorable discussion took place in the national assembly at the séance of 20th March 1791.

Abbé Maury used the authority of his name and his remarkable eloquence to fight against the suppression, which was violently demanded by the military committee as being a sumptuous and useless establishment.

« Let liberty be given to those who wish for it, but don't force the others to accept it : for this liberty would mean mendicity, misery. You have created retiring pensions, grant them to the disabled soldiers who desire to leave the Hôtel, but don't compel any to accept ».

Abbé Maury carried the day; a decree was passed which paved the way for the law of 1792.

« The National Assembly decreed that henceforth, in conformity with the Edict of the foundation of the Establishment, should be received in the Hôtel des Invalides : only disabled soldiers or those who had attained the age of caducity having served on land or sea and having no means of subsistence.

« Those actually, in the Hôtel were to be free to remain and those desirous of leaving should have a retiring pension, namely, etc.

« The Staff of the Hotel should be suppressed. The Administration reformed.

« The former Hôtel des Invalides should be maintained under the designation of *Hôtel national des militaires invalides* (Law 1792).

It must be remarked that in these debates impassioned as they were at times, actual assistance to disabled or old soldiers was never disputed, since, on the contrary, the best was being done to secure for them retiring pensions and care in hospitals. But it was the principle itself of a grand military institution which was fought against, as bearing the blemish of royal origin, and yet it was the same principle that Abbé Maury defended in reality and which through his effort was respected.

During the revolutionary agitation there was no question of doing away with the Hôtel, but the position of governor, the *intendants*, commissary and staff were suppressed.

The number of occupants was fixed at 4000 (June 1798).

The Administration was entrusted to a commission and then to an agency (order of the Public Safety Committee 25 Floréal year 11) [15 mai 1794].

The invalids took part in the frequent political and patriotic manifestations which were in the spirit of the times. Their delegates were received at the national assembly and took prominent part in public fêtes.

Lastly a decree from the Directory, 30 Brumaire, year V (20th Nov. 1796) reappointed a *commandant de la Maison nationale des Invalides* in the person of General Brice-Montigny, a very honourable soldier, who shortly after in 1797 was replaced by General Berruyer, a man of great energy and activity. The latter restored a certain amount of discipline in the Hôtel and seconded, as far as he was able, the desire of the First Consul to maintain this great military institution.

The church of the Invalides was no longer used for worship, a great part of the sculpture had been shattered, everything within reach that recalled royalty was sacked or destroyed, but the Dome still rose in all its majesty over these ruins : the royal chapel had become the *Temple of Mars*, and in it the names of the warriors who died for the Country were to be inscribed on marble tablets.

The Hôtel des Invalides was, from that time given up to its real end, that of being the Pantheon of the military

1. General Berruyer was appointed on the 17th Nov with the title of commander in chief. The title of governor was reestablished in his favour on the 27th August 1803.

glories of France, a use more in conformity with the inspired thought of the Great King than its appropriation as a refuge for old men.

Commemorative Fête of the Foundation of the Republic. — On the 1st Vendémiaire, year VI (22 Sept 1797), the Directory celebrated a great fête in it, in commemoration of the Foundation of the Republic; the trophies taken by its victorious armies were placed therein. The members of the Directory went to it in great solemnity attended by invalids and disabled military men living in Paris. The president La Revellière-Lepeaux in an enthusiastic harangue said that nothing was more calculated to feed the sacred fire of Patriotism than to recall victories, which had assured national independence and which had been bought by the invalids at the price of their blood. The best way to secure like victories in the future, was to attract the veneration of the public for those, who by their generous self sacrifice had incurred wounds and infirmities.

Three invalids elected by their comrades were presented to the Directory. The president gave them the accolade, offered them a wreath of laurels and handed them a silver medal bearing this inscription : *La République française à ses défenseurs.*

And yet it was at this same Hôtel des Invalides amongst the old soldiers of the army of Italy that the fame of Bonaparte began to grow, that the adoration of the general who had so often led them to victory took its rise.

The day of the 18th Brumaire on which the Directory was overthrown was acclaimed by them.

Fête of the 25th Messidor year VIII (anniversary of the 14th July 1789). — It was also at the Invalides, in

the Temple of Mars surrounded by the soldiers on whose attachment he could rely, that the First Consul wished to establish his primacy and show himself as the principal personage of the Republic by celebrating the fête of the 25th Messidor (14th July 1800) anniversary of 14th July 1789. After an address from Lucien Bonaparte, an orchestra of 300 musicians struck up a song of triumph composed by Mehul on lines by Fontanes :

Les fils sont plus grands que les pères,
Un grand siècle finit, un grand siècle commence.

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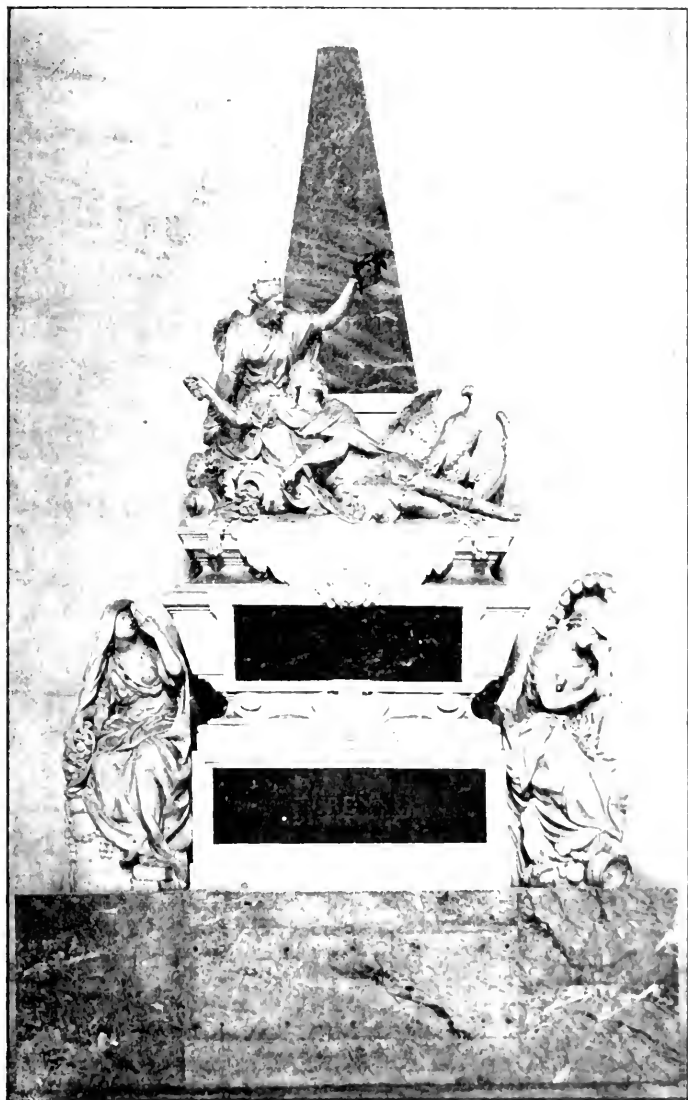
After this ceremony, the First Consul repaired to the Champ de Mars where he received the flags taken by the army of Italy.

Fête of the 1st Vendemiaire year IX. — Transport of the mortal remains of Turenne. — Another grand fête took place at the Hôtel des Invalides on the 1st. Vendemiaire year IX (22nd. Sept 1800) the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic.

On the fifth complementary day, year VIII (21st sept. 1800), the body of Marshal Turenne¹ which had been deposited in the museum of French monuments (convent

1. The body of Turenne had been entombed in the basilica of St-Denis reserved for royal sepulchres.

A decree of the Convention of [11 Thermidor an I (31st July 1793)], rendered on the report of Barère : « The powerful hand of the Republic must efface ruthlessly those superb epitaphs and demolish those mausoleums which recall the fearful souvenir of the kings » (Report of Barère), ordered *the tombs and mausoleums of the former kings erected in the church of St-Denis, in temples or other places, to be destroyed on the 10th August* to celebrate the anniversary of the day of 10th August 1792 when the throne of king Louis XVI was overthrown by the insurgent people who invaded the Tuileries.



TOMB OF TURGENEV

of the Petits Augustins, was transferred with all solemnity to the Invalides, the procession crossed Paris amidst the acclamation of the people. The Minister of War, Carnot in the name of the Government delivered a speech :

« Here is the body of this warrior so dear to all the French people and to all the friends of glory and humanity... To-morrow

The execution of this decree to profane the remains of the long line of kings, began on the 6th August 1793 by the destruction of the monuments of the Carlovingian or Merovingian kings in the high chapels : the first mausoleum destroyed was that of king Dagobert interred in 638. The demolition was carried on from the 6th to the 8th August.

The work of devastation was started afresh in October.

Alexander Lenoir, Keeper of the Museum of French monuments created by the National Assembly in the old convent of the Petits-Augustins, managed to save some of the monuments or parts of them, amongst which, was the monument of Turenne, which he placed in the museum.

« On the 11th October 1793 only one monument remained standing in the Basilica » Turenne's and it is the same which is to-day in the chapel of the Dome of the Invalides. Before entering the burial vault of the Bourbons, the workmen opened Turenne's coffin « The body was in a perfect state of preservation, like a mummy » Instead of throwing it into the ditch, it was given up to the keeper who placed it in the vestry where it remained for more than eight months, and was exhibited to public gaze for a small fee.

In the month of June 1794, M. Desfontaines professor at the Jardin des Plantes demanded the body of the great captain as a curiosity and put it in the Museum with stuffed animals and rare beasts, on show. This scandal lasted four years, until it was denounced to the tribune of the Conseil des Cinq Cents. The body was then conveyed, on the 24th. Prairial Year VII [13 Juin 1804] to the museum of French monuments where it remained in conditions less objectionable, if not very beseeeming.

Lastly on the 22nd September 1800, the First Consul ordered it to be translated to the *Temple of Mars* and to be placed under the Dome with pomp and solemnity.

1. Interesting and circumstantial details of the violation of the tombs at St Denis are given in a well informed work by Dr Max Billard. *Les tombeaux des rois sous la Terreur*, Paris, Perrin 1907.

we shall celebrate the foundation of the Republic. Let us prepare this fête by the apotheosis of all that is commendable and illustrious left to us by the preceding centuries. This Temple is not reserved merely for those who chance to live in the republican era, but for those, in all ages, whose virtues have proved them worthy of it. Henceforth oh! Turenne! Your manes will dwell within these walls, they will remain neutralised amongst the founders of the Republic; they will embellish their triumphs and participate in their national fetes.

« What a sublime idea! That of depositing the mortal remains of a departed hero in the midst of warriors, who followed him in the same career and who were modelled by his example. To the brave belong the ashes of the brave; they are their natural guardians, they must be their jealous depositaries. After death, one right remains to the warrior cut down on the field of battle, that of remaining under the safeguard of warriors who have survived him and sharing with them the abode consecrated to glory; for glory is a property that death does not carry away with it...

« It is in the name of the Republic that I lay these laurels on his tomb. May the spirit of the Great Turenne be sensible of this act of national gratitude, commanded by a government which knows how to appreciate virtue. » (*Moniteur universel*, 1st and 2nd vendemiaire year IX (22 et 23 septembre 1800).

The following day, on the 1st Vendemiaire (22 septembre 1800) the First Consul presided at the commemorative fête which was celebrated with speeches and patriotic songs customary to these ceremonies.

Fête of the 25th Messidor year XII (14th July 1804).
 — **Distribution of the crosses of the Légion of honour.**
 — It was again at the Invalides that Napoleon, proclaimed Emperor on the 18th May 1804 wished to celebrate the anniversary of the 14th July by the distribution of the decorations of the order of the Légion d'Honneur, which he had just founded and to receive the oaths of the knights.

The times had changed.

The Temple of Mars had become once more a christian church. There were no more patriotic songs. The cardinal archbishop of Paris attended by his clergy received the Emperor at the door of the Dôme, offered him holy water and conducted him at the head of a procession to the throne prepared for him.

The pomp of this first imperial function recalled the customs of the grand royal ceremonies. The princes, the sixteen marshals just created, the great dignitaries of the new court took their places on the steps of the throne. Seven hundred invalids, two hundred students from the École Polytechnique were seated on an immense amphitheatre:

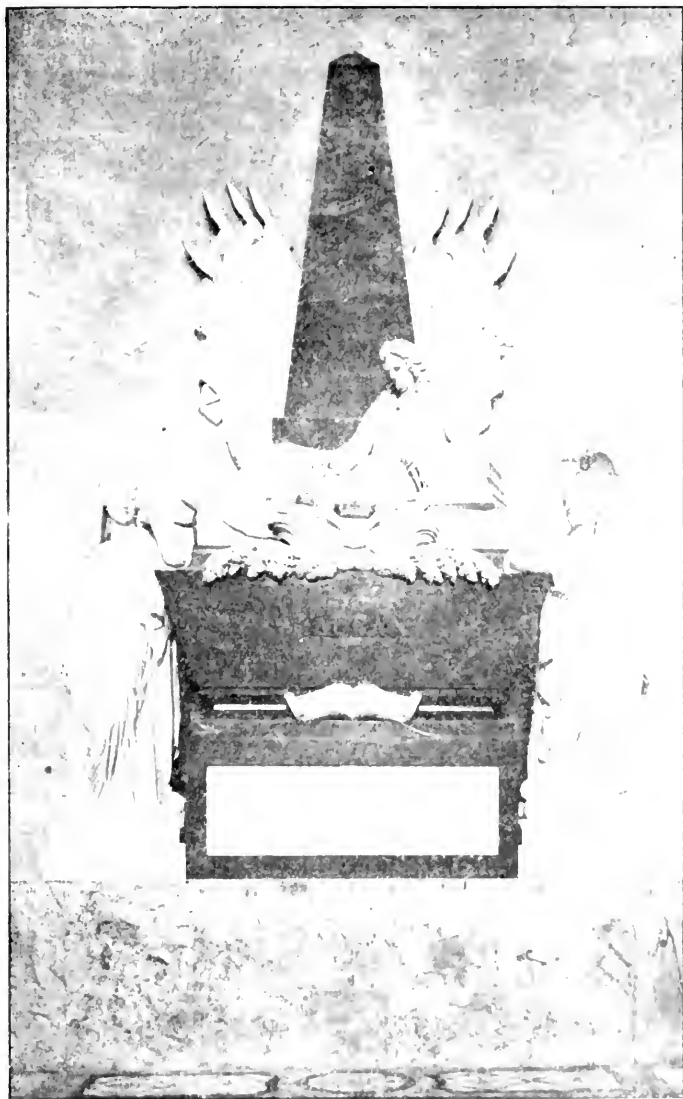
The cardinal-legate of the Pope officiated in person.

After the reading of the Gospel, Lacépède, Grand Chancellor of the Légion d'honneur addressed the assembly, expressing the gratitude that they owed to a hero whose genius had put an end to the evils engendered by the Revolution and yet, at the same time, had maintained its principles.

Then the Emperor, addressing the knights or chevaliers pronounced these words :

Commanders, officers, chevaliers, citizens and soldiers, swear on your honour to devote yourselves to the service of the Empire, to the conservation of its territory, in all its integrity, to the defence of the Emperor, to the laws of the Republic and the rights these laws have sanctioned, to oppose by every means authorised by justice, reason and law any enterprise which might tend to the reestablishment of the feudal regime : finally swear to contribute as much as in you lies, to the maintenance of Liberty and Equality which are the fundamental bases of our institutions.

All the knights standing, answered, with one voice :



I swear it; then the air was rent with shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*. The enthusiasm became wild.

The divine service which gave to this ceremony quite a new character, after all the troubles of the last ten revolutionary years was brought to its close.

The Emperor received, first of all, the insignia of the order from the hands of his brother Lucien, the President of the senate; and then distributed, without distinction, the decorations to the new knights, amongst whom, according to the great principle of his politics, were soldiers, scholars and magistrates. The member of the honoured Institute received the same distinction as the simple grenadier who had deserved it by his military courage and wounds; and he, unable to read, was proud to find himself placed on the same rank as the most illustrious man of science.

The choir of the Imperial chapel chanted the *Te Deum* composed by Le Sueur.

This fête was the grandest and most imposing of all held in the Invalides, its impressiveness enhanced by the stateliness of the Dôme, gave it a character of peerless majesty.

Transfer of the trophies of the campaign of 1806 and sword of Frederick the Great. — A part of the trophies taken in the campaign of 1805 had been deposited in the Invalides, others had been sent to the senate, Hôtel de Ville and Notre-Dame. Those of the campaign of 1806 were designated for the Invalides.

The reception of 280 trophies brought back from this campaign, as well as the sword and decoration of Frederick the Great taken at Potsdam by Napoleon, was the occasion of a military ceremony celebrated with the greatest pomp and presided over by the arch-chancellor Cam-

baceres surrounded by imperial princes, ministers and Grand officers of the Légion d'honneur.

The cortege left the Tuileries to a salvo of artillery: behind the car containing the flags, Marshal Monecy, on horseback, carried the sword of Frederick the Great.

Marshal Serrurier, governor of the Hôtel des Invalides received these relics which were conveyed under the Dôme. Mr de Fontanes president of the Legislative Corps, in a remarkable speech, the magniloquence of which was in keeping with the habits and forms of the time, celebrated the memory of the Great Frederick; the homage he paid to the vanquished princes and soldiers exalted the valour of their victors.

All nations have experienced reverses. France herself was soon to suffer this painful ordeal.

Thus gradually the renown of the Hôtel des Invalides grew. It was visited by all princely guests staying in Paris.

Transfer of the heart of Vauban. — En 1808, an imperial decree ordered the transfer of the heart of Vauban to the Invalides, it was placed in a mausoleum of the same architecture as Turenne's and opposite to it. The ceremony had the same character as the preceding ones.

The obsequies of Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello. — In 1810, the heart of Marshal Lannes killed at Essling was deposited in it *pro tem*. The obsequies were celebrated, with great solemnity at the time of its definitive transfer to the Panthéon.

The custom of celebrating the funerals of illustrious generals at the Hôtel des Invalides and of depositing their remains in it, was from that time established.

Transfer of the heart of La Tour d'Auvergne. — On the 30th March 1904, the heart of La Tour d'Auvergne given over to the State by his great grand nephews, de Pontavice de Heussey, was transferred to the Hôtel des Invalides. This relic of the hero of the wars of the Revolution, who had, by his bravery, earned the name of *First Grenadier of the Republic* was conveyed in all solemnity from the Lyons station to the Hôtel des Invalides under the escort of the 46th Regiment of Infantry, in which he was serving when he was killed at Oberhausen (23rd June 1800). It was received by Loubet, President of the Republic attended by the members of Government. After an address by General André, minister of war, the urn was deposited provisionally in the vault for the Governors of the Invalides¹. The definitive place assigned to it being in one of the chapels of the Dome.

These interesting souvenirs revive and perpetuate the real character of the monument so majestically conceived by Louis XIV.

From very hatred of traditions bearing the stamp of

I. CORRET DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, born at Carhaix in 1743 entered the musketeers as a sub-lieutenant. He embraced, with enthusiasm, the cause of the Revolution and served in the army of the Oriental-Pyrenees where he commanded a corps of grenadiers which from its intrepidity was called the *Colonne Infernale*. He steadily refused advancement in military rank. A sabre of honour was awarded to him by the First consul, as well as the title of *Premier grenadier de la République*, which he refused: but which remained in spite of him. He retired from service but, entered it again, to replace a friend's son, Lebrigant, who had been taken away by the conscription. He made the campaign of 1799 in Switzerland, as a simple grenadier in the 46th demi-brigade, then in the army of the Rhine. He was killed on the 23rd June 1800 at Oberhausen. His name remained inscribed on the rolls of his company and when called at the daily muster, the senior sergeant answered; *Mort au Champ d'honneur* (Died on the field of honour.)

royalism at the time of the overthrow of the throne, it was proposed by some that the Hotel should be transformed into a prison; by others that it should be converted into a military hospital or immense barracks. But the clamour of a people imbued, more than any other, with martial prestige, prevailed and it became the *Temple of Mars*, dedicated to military glory. Henceforth it will remain the Pantheon of the armies of France.

Napoleon was greatly concerned about the Hôtel and the Establishment of the Invalides in general. He brought to bear on this institution all the care and attention with which he regulated the minutest wheels of his state. He ensured its working by an endowment attributed to it by an organic decree of 1811 (25th March).

This endowment was thus constituted :

A yearly deduction of 2 per cent on all military salaries and pensions exceeding 500 francs, and on the pay of members of the Legion d'honneur.

A tax of 50 per cent on the proceeds of wrecks and droits of Admiralty.

One per cent on town dues and communal revenues.

The product of military land and the proceeds of their sale.

The surplus of the lease of saltworks in the east, and of the increased value or rent of land, due to the clearing of the marshes of Rochefort and Cotentin.

An income of 100000 francs possessed by the *conseil du sceau des titres* (council of the seal of titles).

All these proceeds were estimated at about 6 millions (francs).

Under the Restoration, the endowment of the Invalides was amalgamated with that of the Royal Military Schools

of Saint-Louis; and it was increased by several new proceeds.

In 1818 the expenses of the schools were sent back to the general war budget.

The financial situation of the Hotel des Invalides became once more precarious, a part of its revenue having been taken away.

Lastly a royal ordinance of 1st May 1832 *suppressed the endowments*.

All capital, rental or landed was given to the treasury or administration of domains.

From this time, the budget of the Hotel des Invalides was voted each year and formed a chapter in the general war budget. This expenditure was controlled like other public expenditure, so that every year the very existence of the Institution might be questioned, so much so, that in 1905 a mere motion of financial law which was passed almost without being heard and voted without discussion decided that *no new pensioners should be allowed in the Hotel des Invalides*.

The Institution of the Invalides had ceased to be.

A long period of peace which brought a decrease in the number of the disabled in war; the amelioration of the retiring pensions, which enabled many of the old soldiers to get the care they needed in their own homes or in some asylum, were the same arguments that had already been put before the National Assembly in 1791 and on which no discussion had been opened.

A great deal of misery still remains unsuccoured or rather insufficiently relieved and it would be but right that some provision be made for the disabled soldiers, so that they would not be mixed up with the poor, relieved by the Board of Charity.

Should there be a great war, it is evident that some means would have to be found to succour the invalids of war, whose numbers would be considerably augmented.

It is obvious that the Hotel des Invalides, as it is to-day, given up to the multitudinous services of the army, could no longer give shelter to the disabled soldiers. With its antiquated accommodation it would not come up to the requirements of modern hospitals, but without doubt the solicitude of the State would be exercised on their behalf, just as it was in the time of the monarchy.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
HOTEL DES INVALIDES

THE EDIFICE

At the time of the foundation of the Hotel des Invalides *near the good town of Paris at the end of the faubourg Saint-Germain* as it is written in the royal Edict of 1674, the plain of Grenelle stretched from the Seine to the suburban villages of Grenelle and Vaugirard; the space for the superb construction devised by the king was not meted out sparingly.

The principal facade turns to the north; in front of it is a verdant outer court surrounded by a moat, which separates it from a vast esplanade 500 metres long reaching down to the Seine¹ and in a straight line to the bridge Alexander III², making thus a triumphal avenue up to the Hotel.

In the garden is a monumental statue in bronze of prince Eugène de Beauharnais by Dumont³.

The entrance is closed by an iron gate which was surmounted by the *arms of France*.

1. The esplanade was laid out in 1720.

2. The bridge Alexander III was constructed in 1900.

3. This statue was formerly on the *place du Chateau d'Eau*. It was transferred to the Invalides after 1870.

BATTERIE TRIOMPHALE AND BATTERIE TROPHÉE

To the right and left of this entrance gate are 40 pieces of cannon : those on carriages, 18 in number, compose the *Batterie Triomphale*; the others on skids *non mounted* 22 in number, form the *Batterie Trophée*.

1° Batterie Triomphale.

From the foundation of the Hotel, the battery was set on the place it now occupies and was called *batterie triomphale* because its salvos were to announce the great events, glorious for France.

Its composition was modified several times.

On the 13th July, the people invaded the Hotel and carried off the cannons, some of which were used in the attack of the Bastille.

In 1801 the battery was reestablished.

Its composition varied again frequently.

It is no longer used for the salvos of honour which are now fired by the Garrison batteries.

The 18 pieces which compose it are placed in the following manner, starting from the central alley :

1° On the right, facing the esplanade (east) :

2 Austrian cannons.

4 Prussian —

1 Dutch —

1. The detailed description of these batteries will be given in the new tome V of the catalogue of the first section (Musée d'Artillerie) which will be reprinted shortly.

- 1 Prussian howitzer.
- 1 Algerian mortar.

2° On the left (west) :

- 1 Wurtemberg culverin.
- 1 Venetian cannon.
- 4 Prussian —
- 1 Algerian —
- 1 Russian howitzer.
- 1 Algerian mortar.

The Austrian Prussian and Venetian pieces, the Wurtemberg culverin were captured at Vienna after the Campaign of 1805 and sent to the Arsenal at Strasbourg.

These pieces, especially the Wurtemberg culverin, most artistically chased, are really more works of art than instruments of war and indeed they had never been used as such.

The Austrian cannons were cast at Vienna in 1580.

The culverin decorated with the arms of Wurtemberg was cast at Vienna, it bears no date, the whole of its octagonal carriage is beautifully wrought, it is a master piece of its kind.

The Venetian cannon bears the lion of Saint Mark and the arms of the king of Denmark, in whose presence it was cast at Venice in 1708.

The eight Prussian guns form a part of the twelve cannons of equal weight (2360 kg.) of the calibre of 27, cast in 1708, by order of Frederick III elector of Brandenburg, become first king of Prussia under the name of Frederick I, in memory of the 11 electors of Brandenburg

his ancestors, the twelfth is to his own name as the Latin inscriptions indicate. These pieces remarkable for their ornamentation, differ only in the effigy and titles of the elector inscribed on each.

These cannons commonly called the twelve apostles were taken at Berlin by the Austrians, after the battle of Gorkitz in 1757.

Eleven were taken to Vienna where Napoleon found them, after the campaign of 1805.

They were sent to the Arsenal of Strasbourg where three of them disappeared in 1814 or 1815; they were probably melted to make money for the siege. The eight others are now at the Invalides.

The Dutch cannons cast at La Haye in 1800 come from the taking of the citadel of Antwerp (23rd December 1832.

The Russian howitzers bearing the marks of shot or projectiles were captured at Sebastopol in 1855.

The Algerian mortars cast at Algiers from 1775 to 1780, calibre 24 bearing Arabic engraving and inscriptions, come from the taking of Algiers in 1830.

2° Batterie Trophée.

The twenty two pieces of the *batterie trophée* are divided into two groups.

The one to the right (east) starting from the central alley comprises :

- 1 French cannon (Theseus).
- 8 Algerian —
- 1 Cochinchinese cannon.
- 1 Chinese cannon.

The one to the left (west).

5 French cannon (the Wild Boar),

2 Chinese —

8 Algerians —

The two French cannons, Theseus and Wild Boar of the calibre of 12 formed a part of the siege equipage of St-Jean d'Acre (1799) where they were left.

They were employed afterwards to arm an Egyptian vessel which was destroyed at the battle of Navarin 1827. They were given back to France in 1854 by the Greek government.

The sixteen Algerian cannons, calibre of 24, come from the taking of Algiers in 1830.

The Cochinchinese cannon was taken at Tourane in 1860 and the Chinese cannons at Canton in 1858.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING AND THE COURT OF HONOUR¹

Monumental facade. — The principal facade of the Hôtel des Invalides measures 200 mètres (about 220 yds) is three stories high, flanked by two wings. In the centre is a semi circular monumental door, decorated by a great bas relief representing Louis XIV on horseback in Roman costume, on either side are the seated figures of Justice and Prudence.

On the socle of the statue is the following inscription :

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS²
Militibus regali munificentia
In perpetuum providens
Hæc aedes posuit An. M. D. C. LXXV.

On four pedestals in front of the wings are monumental

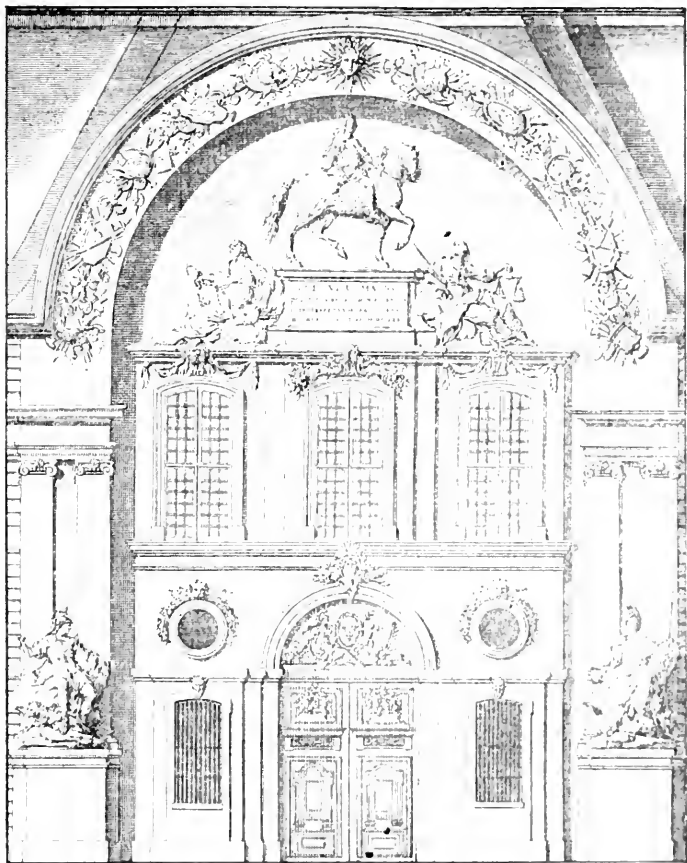
1. See the plan in relief of the Hotel des Invalides, kept in *Musée de l'Armée* (historical section, *salle de l'ancienne monarchie*). This plan on the scale of 1:160 was probably made shortly after the completion of the Hotel, for it is inscribed in a catalogue of 1757. It was restored in 1825 and enlarged in 1838. It is remarkable for its execution and accuracy.

See also the perspective views of the Hotel dating from the epoch of the foundation and different prints kept in the *Musée de l'Armée* in the same *Salle*.

2. The original bas relief was the work of Coustou (junior). Destroyed during the Revolution, it was reestablished in 1816 by Cartellier. The pillars which support the arch of the vault are ornamented with statues of Mars and Minerva by Coustou.

3. LOUIS THE GREAT
With royal munificence for the soldiers
providing perpetually
erected this building year 1675.

groups in bronze. The vanquished nations by Desjardins representing chained warriors.



PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE OF THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES
by Coustou junior.

Cochin sc.

The groups once formed part of the monument of Louis XIV in the *place des Victoires*. They were transferred to the Invalides in 1800.

Cour d'honneur. — The court of honour forms a quadrilateral bordered by galleries having two tiers of 80 arcades, over which are superposed dormer windows ornamented with richly sculptured trophies and heraldic devices ¹.

At each angle a group of horses or attributes of war. The architectural ensemble presents an imposing character of simplicity and grandeur. It has been said and rightly so, that the purity of its style recalls the most beautiful monuments of antique architecture.

To the south, over the entrance to the church is a colossal statue of Napoleon, 3 mètres high, in his traditional costume; it is the model in plaster of the bronze statue, which was placed in 1833, on the column *place Vendôme* ².

1. One of the dormer windows, the fifth to the left looking towards the Dome) is ornamented with a lion's skin. This is said to be the speaking arms or rebus of Louvois (Loup voit wolf sees) the minister of Louis XIV and the principal originator of the monument and who is thus commemorated.

2. The column of the place Vendome, erected by order of the Emperor to commemorate the campaign of 1805. Constructed from 1806 to 1810. It was surmounted by a statue of Napoleon as a Roman Caesar.

This statue was taken down in 1814 and replaced by a fleur-de-lis which in its turn disappeared under Louis Philippe.

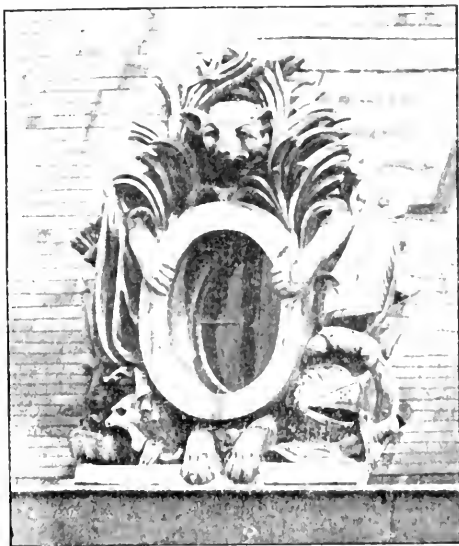
In 1831 after a competition in which he was successful, Seurre was entrusted with the making of the statue of Napoleon in his traditional military costume.

Under the second empire, this statue was replaced by a Roman Caesar as in the primitive project — which seemed more in harmony with the style of the column.

The statue in military costume was transported to the *rond point* of Courbevoie. It was thrown into the Seine in 1870, it has been taken out since, but has not been re-erected.

The column was overthrown during the Commune in 1871. It was reinstated in 1874.

In the gallery, behind the statue of Napoléon is a clock, the works of which are visible through the glass ¹.



BORDER WINDOW OF THE WOLF — *loup de loup voit*.

Copies of the frescoes of Raphael. — In the gallery of the ground floor, near the entrance of the church are seven large pictures, copies of the celebrated frescoes of the Vatican by Raphael. These copies were executed between 1842 and 1850 by Raymond Balze, a pupil of Ingres. He died in 1909. Their large dimensions have excluded them from better places in the edifices of Paris. Two only of these copies have found more fitting accommodations, *The dispute of the Saint Sacrament and the school of Athens* which are at the School of Beaux-Arts.

Composed to be seen from a distance and for a certain effect of height, placed as they are, it is impossible to gain any correct idea of the effect they produce in the Vatican. They are, *Poetry and Parnassus*. — *The mass of Bolsena*. — *St Peter saved from prison*. — *Heliodorus driven out of the Temple*. — *Attila subdued by St Leon*. — *Jurisprudence*

1. It is one of the best works of Le Paute, it was put up in 1781. Its execution is so perfect that the motor weight does not exceed 5 livres.

Frescoes of the galleries of the cour d'honneur. — On the walls of the ground floor of the galleries are frescoes by Benedict Masson, representing scenes of the history of France, from its origin to our days. This work, which was begun in the second Empire was not completed¹.

1. Benedict Masson was a painter of talent and a man of imagination. Passionately fond of his art; he dreamt great historical pictures, heroic frescoes.

He was introduced in 1863, by the Countess de Valois ot the count de Nieuwerkerke, superintendent of the Beaux-Arts and was entrusted with the decoration of the galleries of the ground floor of the court of Honour of the Hotel des Invalides.

He expressedhis conception in a letter to the Countess de Valois thus :

All the great men rise up out of the Shades, they move in and out round about me, their flaming swords dazzle me, Normans, Saxons, Crusaders, Rollo, Roland, Peter the Hermit, Francis I, Henry II, Benvenuto... jostle Robespierre, Danton, Napoléon!... Machines, engines! It would be enough to drive me mad if I were not already....

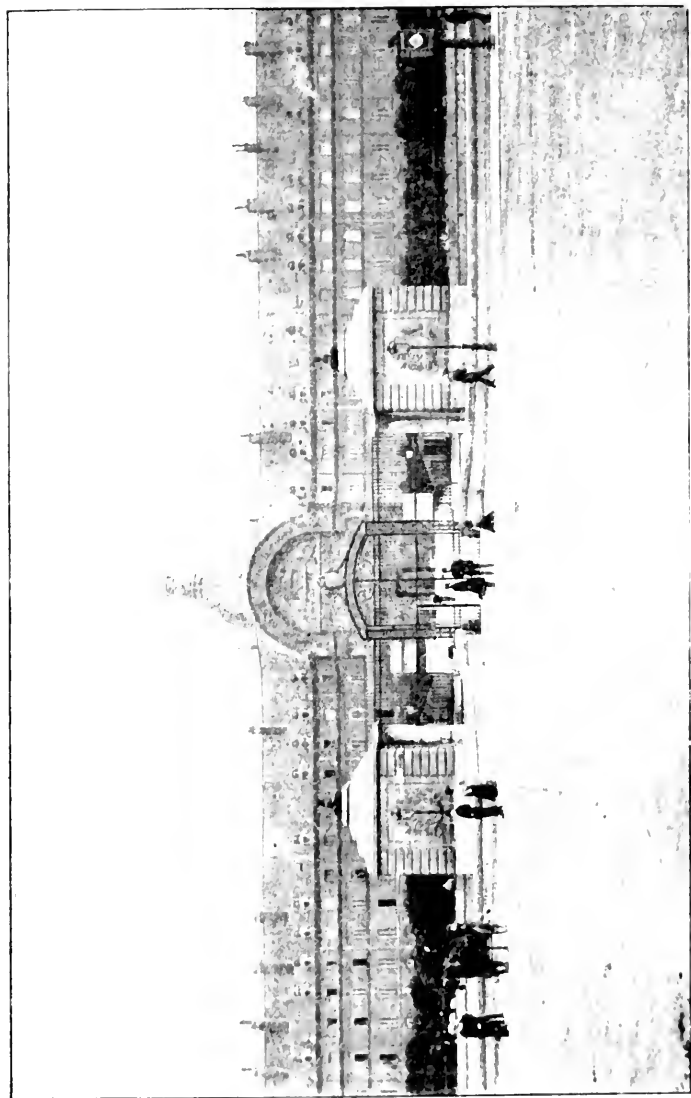
The surface to be decorated was 8400 square feet. By way of emolument he asked « one thousaud francs £ 40 a month, for his expenses and at the completion of his work the indemnity that would be deemed proper ».

[Extract from the *Souvenirs de Madame la Comtesse de Valois* by Gve Clément-Simon Paris, Plon, 1909].

The work was gigantic, it was not carried out.

This immense patriotic fresco which was not devoid of artistic value, did not deserve its sad fate.

Either from insufficient preparation of the materials used or from exposure to air, with alternate damp and dry and the action of wind and dust, these frescoes are frittering and are condemned to more or less rapid destruction.



NORTH FRONT OF THE HOTEL DES CAPUCINS

The frescoes of the gallery, to the east, follow in unbroken succession and represent :

The Druids;

The passing of the Rhine by the Franks (year 412);

Triumph of Clovis (year 486);

Execution of Syagrius;

Dividing of the Kingdom (year 511);

Saint Boniface;

Fredegonde and Landri (year 597);

Bishop Pretextat;

Charles Martel (year 732);

Childebert saved by Gondebaut;

Brunchaut (year 613);

Taking of Poitiers (year 732);

The Children of Clodomir;

Childeric and Carloman monks (year 751);

Christianism replaces Irminsul;

Pepin the Short (year 768);

The twelve Peers;

The Coronation of Charlemagne (year 800 ;

Haaroun-al-Raschid;

Theodosian Code (Eginhard); Alquin; Pierre de Pise; Clément);

The sons of Charlemagne;

Invasion of the Normans;

Louis The Debonnaire chooses his wife (year 821);

The torture of Bernard;

Baptism of the Normans (year 912);

Their landing;

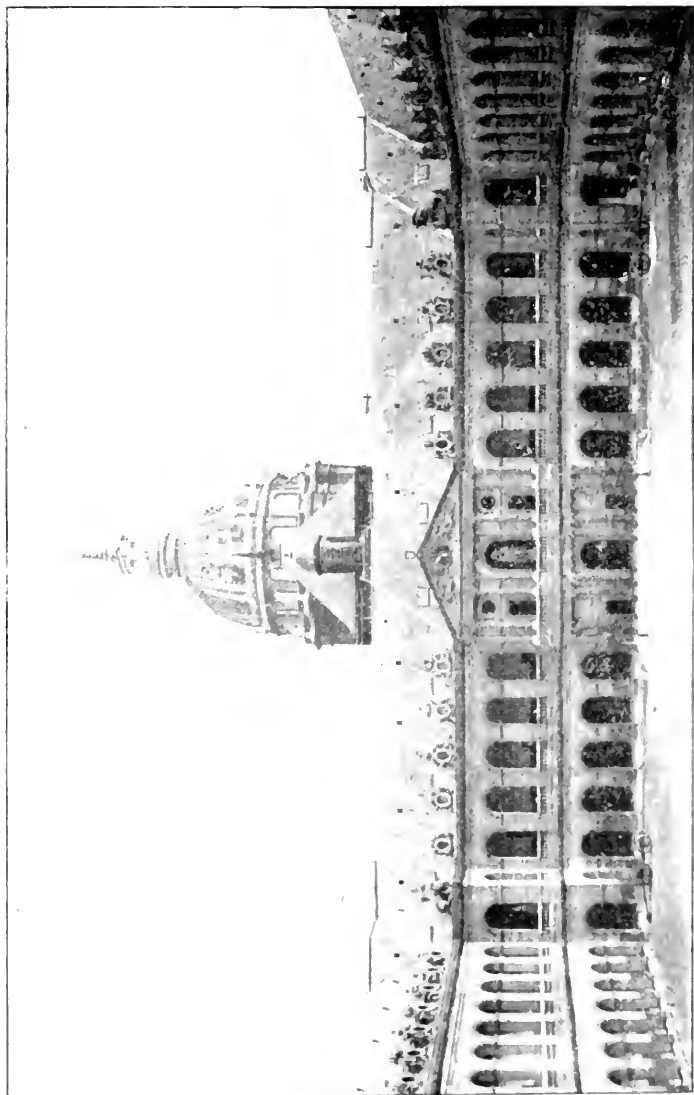
Rollo overthrows Charles the simple;

Feudalism : Pillage : Massacre;

Charter exchanged (year 977);

Resistance;

Establishment of the commune (year 1070).



U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The door of the historic section of the Musée de l'Armée, is surmounted by allegorical figures representing *War* and *Peace*.

In the middle is an eagle with outspread wings in a crown of laurels, placed on a shield laid on two palms; on the socle of the figure representing war is the signature : Benedict Masson 1867.

The frescoes of the galleries, to the west, represent :

The States General, 1789;

The Country in danger, 1791;

Voluntary enrolment, 1792;

The Convention, 1792-1795;

General Angereau presents the flags taken by the army of Italy to the Directory, 1797;

Signing of the Concordat, 1801;

The camp of Boulogne, 1803-1805;

Napoleon distributing the crosses of the Légion d'honneur to the Grand Army, 1804;

Distribution of the Eagles, 1804;

Civil Code 1804;

Marshal Monecy at the Barrier of Clichy, 1814;

The return of the remains of the Emperor, 1840;

Siege of Rome, 1840;

Reestablishment of Pius IX in his states 1849;

The Representative Government 1815-1848;

The second Empire 1852;

The siege of Sebastopol 1854-1855.

These frescoes were not finished, the above indications were not inscribed.

1. France is a portrait of the Empress Eugenie. In the background are portraits of the Pope Pius IX and General de Goyon.

Anciens refectoirs. — To the east and west bordering the eastern and western galleries were the officers and soldiers' refectories¹. They are decorated by frescoes painted by Martin, a pupil of Van der Meulen² some are allegoric glorifying Louis XIV, others represent perspective views of places conquered in Flanders, Franche Comté and Alsace, etc.

These four large rooms are now used for the Musée de l'Armée, as well as the rooms of the upper stories which were formerly sleeping rooms for the soldiers.

The old eastern refectories devoted to the historic section of the Musée bear the names of TURENSE and BUGEAUD. The trophies and glorious relics of the French armies are kept in them.

The old refectories, to the west, are devoted to the artillery section (former Musée d'Artillerie). They are rooms for the armour, SALLE DES ARMURES.

1. A print of the time of Louis XIV exhibited Salle Bugeaud represents the invalids in the refectory.

In the centre of the room is a separate table called *buveurs d'eau* = waterdrinkers, reserved for those who had got drunk and had been guilty of some disorder or had slept out without leave. After eight days imprisonment they were put to this table, on bread, meal and water for twenty two days.

2. These frescoes, with the exception of those in the *Salle Turenne*, were restored in 1820 by M. Vauthier.

Frescoes of the anciens refectoirs.

The frescoes of the **salle Bugeaud** are meant to recall the exploits of the war of *Devolution*¹.

1° Over the entrance door Louis XIV on horseback returning from the conquest of Flanders and the Franche-Comté. *Fame* walks before him, *Valour* and *Victory* follow him with palms.

The *Franche-Comté* is represented as a woman in chains, accompanied by an old man in the attitude of the vanquished. An allegory of Flanders subjugated.

1. The cause of the war of Devolution or succession 1667-1668, was the claim put forth by Louis XIV, after the death of Philip IV, to a part of the Netherlands, devolving to his wife daughter of Philip IV, by virtue of an old law of Flemish custom called Law of Devolution.

The scenes of the war were Flanders and Franche-Comté. Turenne, Marshal Aumont, the Duke of Créqui commanded three armies — Douai, Courtrai, Tournai surrendered without resistance. Lille capitulated after a siege of nine days. In a short time all the valley land of Flanders had become French again 1667.

The rapidity of this conquest startled Europe. A triple alliance was formed, at La Haye, between Holland, England, and Sweden.

Louis XIV answered this threat by another conquest. The prince of Condé, in a fortnight, took possession of the whole of Flanders.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668) gave Flanders to France but Louis XIV was compelled to restore all the Franche-Comté which however he regained by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678.

Above the door at the end of the room; ¹

Louis XIV on clouds surrounded by the *Graces* and attended by *Justice*, *Prudence* and *Temperance*, puts to flight *Ignorance* and *Superstition*.

France in a kneeling posture, surrounded by *abundance* and *munificence* thanks Heaven for the blessings lavished on her in the reign of Louis the Great.

In the sky the God of Battle and the Genius of War.

2^o Five large frescoes opposite the window, four of which are $5,30 \times 4,20$ and one in the centre $9,30 \times 4,20$ represent in perspective, the plans of the principal conquered towns; in the foreground is a group of men on horseback and on foot.

The frescoes of the Salle Turenne, former refectory of the officers, represent perspective views of the places taken in Flanders during the war of 1672 ².

1. This fresco is in a very bad state and is hidden by a large allegorical picture by Pierre Dulin : Louvois presenting the plan of the Hotel des Invalides to Louis XIV surrounded by the duke of Orleans, the prince of Orleans, the prince of Condé, Marshal de Turenne, Marshal de Luxembourg, etc.

2. The scenes of action of the war of Holland were the Netherlands, Franche-Comté and Alsace. The French army, reorganised by Louvois was formidable, it was commanded by Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, d'Humières. Vauban had become a master in the art of besieging.

The passage of the Rhine at Tollhuys, celebrated by Boileau and called by Napoleon a fourth class military operation, the taking of Maestricht, the battle of Senef 1674, the conquest of Franche-Comté in six weeks, the campaign of Turenne in Alsace 1674, the naval victories of Duquesne were the principal events of this campaign which brought the power of Louis XIV to its apogee.

The treaties of Nimègue 1678-1679 gave Franche-Comté and certain towns of the Netherlands, Artois, Flanders and Hainaut to France.

1° Over the entrance door ¹;

Declaration of war to Holland.

Louis XIV is seated, surrounded by allegorical figures of *Reason*, *Religion* and *Justice*. *Pallas* at his feet is drawing up the cartel of the declaration of war. *Bellona* is preparing to scatter abroad the disasters of war, heedless of the tears of a child running after her. In the back ground are people with terror stricken faces leaving the temple of *Janus*. *Peace* overthrown, holding an olive branch is imploring an armed genius who refuses to listen to her.

2° Fresco at the further end ² :

A winged genius places the royal crown on the head of France who receives the flags taken from the enemy.

3° Six large frescoes, in front of windows $3,30 \times 4,20$ representing perspective views of the principal towns conquered: in the foreground are groups of men on horseback and on foot.

4° Frescoes between the windows ³. There are thirteen six of which are $1,70 \times 3,60$ and seven $0,75 \times 1,25$, the greater number are effaced.

1. This fresco, greatly damaged, was hidden in 1909 by a picture by Edouard Detaille representing « *the departure of the volunteers in 1792* ».

2. This fresco is blackened by time and difficult to make out, it was hidden, in 1909, by a large picture by E. Detaille representing the reception of the trophies conquered during the campaign of 1805 at the Palace of Luxembourg on 1st January 1806.

3. According to the *Description de l'Hôtel royal des Invalides* Lenormand, 1823 the taking of the towns of Graves, Bommel, Crève-Cœur, Fort Saint-André, Voorn, Nimeguen, Oudenarde, Calembourg, Doesbourg, Vianen and Arnheim were represented in the piers between the windows.

These frescoes are completely effaced. They were already spoilt in 1823. It is even probable that they were repainted and that the actual subjects are due to the fantasy of some unknown painter.

The frescoes between the windows are so badly lighted that it seems impossible that they had ever been visible.

The frescoes of the salles des armures, like those of the salle Turenne are intended to recall the principal exploits of the war of Holland.

SALLE DES ARMURES A (armour). — 1° Over the entrance door :

The King on horseback giving orders for the expedition of his last campaign.

2° At the end of the room ;

Louis XIV receiving the thanks of the Ambassadors of Spain, Holland and Germany for the peace he has just concluded.

3° Opposite the windows ;

Four large very interesting frescoes $5,30 \times 4,20$ and one $9,30 \times 4,20$ representing perspective views of towns conquered during the war of Holland (1672-1678). In the foreground, warriors (life size) in battle scenes.

SALLE DES ARMURES B. (armour). — 1° Over the entrance door :

Louis XIV, attended by *Bellona*, *Minerva* and *Victory* is going towards the *Meuse* who appears already subdued and presents the King with a star, a symbol of the arms of the town.

At the furthest end of the room, to the right, the *Rhine* pays homage to the King.

To the left, Europe alarmed, observes it and is afraid of being conquered.

2° End door :

Clemency, seated on trophies of arms holds in her hand a figure of Victory with the inscription : *Victoris Clementia*.

3° In front of the windows.

Six large frescoes $5,30 \times 4,20$ representing perspective views. In the foreground are groups of men on horseback and on foot.

Royal des Minutables qui se trouvent entrant à gauche la tête des arts



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SOCIÉTÉ ENGR TOU
F the Louvre
ad of the Musée de l'Art.

4^o Between the windows¹.

Six frescoes $1,70 \times 3,60$ of which nothing, but the frames and a uniformly, gray ground can be seen. As they were spoiling they were purposely effaced.

Seven frescoes $0,75 \times 1,25$ represent landscapes, there is no inscription.

1. From the *description de l'Hôtel royal des Invalides* (Le Normand, 1823) the painter had represented the taking of Joux, Besancon, Dôle and Salins for the second time, as well as of Lure, Vesoul, and Fauconnier.

It is after this second conquest of the Franche-Comté that the inhabitants offered Louis XIV, as a token of gratitude, the little gilt brass cannon, artistically wrought, which is in the Musée. *Salle* of the monarchical period (*ancienne monarchie*).

Salle d'honneur. — On the north front of the court of honour above the vestibule entrance, is the large *salle d'honneur*, remarkable for its beautiful proportions and decorations.

The tapestry which adorned it and the monumental fireplaces disappeared in the periods of destruction or neglect that befell the Hôtel.

All that was possible, was done to restore this room, which was formerly the grand council hall, then the grand library of the Invalides and is to-day, the *salle d'honneur* of the Musée de l'Armée, as well as the Lecture room. The wood carvings of the four large doors, two on each side, and on the six windows, three on the facade, three on the court of honour, have been done over and the artistic locks repaired. It has been impossible to reconstitute either the tapestry or the fireplace, the tops of which are covered by two large paintings : *Napoleon crossing St-Bernard*, by David (a copy). *General Lariboisière bidding farewell to his son before the battle of Moskwa* (superb original painting, by Gros).

On the panels, between the windows, are the portraits of the Marshals of the Empire; a certain number of Marshals of the contemporary period and busts of Admirals and Marshals. This is the reason of the designation of *salle des maréchaux*, so often applied to this room (see the detailed catalogue).

Salle du Conseil. — The Council Hall is situated in the prolongation of the *salle d'honneur* to the east.

The decoration of this room, dates back only to 1840.

The *salle du Conseil* of the Invalides, to-day Council Hall of the Musée de l'Armée contains a large portrait of Louis XIV by Rigaud, a copy given by Louis XVIII in 1823 and a portrait of Napoleon in his coronation robes by Ingres, a copy given by Louis-Philippe in 1832. The portrait of Louvois who contributed so largely to the foundation of the Hôtel and those of nine of the former governors fitted into the panels were painted by Jules Varnier (from 1841 to 1846) :

FRANÇOIS, MICHEL LE TELLIER, MARQUIS DE LOUVOIS.

FRANÇOIS LEMAÇON, SEIGNEUR D'ORMOY.

FRANÇOIS D'AZEMARD DE PANAT, COUNT DE LA SERRE.

CHARLES-BENOIST, COUNT DE GUIBERT.

FRANÇOIS-CHARLES VIREAU, MARQUIS DE SOMBREUIL.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS BERRUYER.

JEAN-MATHIEU-PHILIBERT SÉRURIER.

MARIE-FRANÇOIS-HENRI DE FRANQUETOT, DUKE
DE COIGNY.

MARIE-VICTOR-NICOLAS DE FAY, MARQUIS DE
LATOUR-MAUBOURG.

JEAN-BAPTISTE JOURDAN.

Above the door, the portraits of Liberal-Bruant and Mansart, architects of the Hôtel, by Varnier.

On the ceiling a reduced replica of the great composition which decorates the cupola of the church, (see further on the description of the church).

The names of the governors and commanders of the Hôtel are inscribed on the wall, in their chronological order

**List of the Governors and commandants of the
Hôtel des Invalides.**

1675. François LEMAÇON, seigneur d'Ormoy, provost marshal of the Regimental police of the French Guards.
1678. Alexandre BLANCHARD, second governor of the Hôtel, former marshal of cavalry.
1696. Nicolas des ROCHES d'ORANGE, sergeant of light cavalry.
1705. Alexandre de BOYVEAU, former captain to the regiment of Burgundy.
1728. Eugène de BEAUJEU, marshal of the camps and armies of the king.
1730. Pierre de VISSECO de GANGES, former lieutenant-colonel of Beaufremont dragoons.
1738. Joseph de MORNAYS de SAINT-ANDRÉ, marshal of the camps and armies of the King.
1742. Jean-Marie CORNIER de la COURNEUVE, master of the camp of dragoons.
1753. François d'AZEMART de PANAT, count de la SERRE, lieutenant-general of the armies of the King.
1766. Jean-Joseph de SAHUGUET, Baron d'Espagnac, lieutenant-general of the armies of the King.
1783. Charles-Benoist Count de GUBERT, lieutenant-general of the armies of the King.
1786. Charles-François VIREAU marquis de SOMBREUIL, lieutenant-general of the armies of the King.
- 1793-1796. Interregnum. Commission and civil commissaries.
1796. Arnaud BAYLLE, general of brigade.
1796. Louis-Adrien Brice de MONTIGNY, general of division.
1797. Jean-François BERRUYER, lieutenant-general.
1804. Jean-Mathieu-Philibert SERURIER, count senator and marshal.
1816. De FRANQUETOT, duke of COIGNY, peer and marshal of France.
1821. De FAY, marquis de LAROUR-MAUBOURG, former minister of war, lieutenant-general.
1830. Jean-Baptiste JOURDAN, count, marshal and peer of France.

1833. J. de MONCEY, duke of CONEGLIANO, marshal and peer of France.
1842. Nicolas-Charles OUDINOT, duke of REGGIO, marshal and peer of France.
1847. Gabriel-Jean-Joseph MOLITOR, count, marshal and peer of France.
1849. Jérôme NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, brother of the Emperor, ex-king of Westphalia, marshal of France.
1853. ARRIGHI de CASANOVA, duke of PADOUE, general of division.
1853. Count Philippe-Antoine d'ORNANO, general of division, then, marshal of France.
1863. Charles-Anatole-Alexis, marquis of LAWOESTINE, general of division, senator.
1870. Edmond-Charles, Count de MARTIMPREY, general of division, senator.
1883. Louis-Joseph SUMPT, general of brigade.
1891. Paul-Edouard ARNOUX, general of brigade.
1902. Gustave-Léon NIOX, general of division.
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The apartments of the governor and superior functionaries of the Hôtel (now the apartments and offices of the Military Governor of Paris and the general commanding the place) occupy the rest of the principal building.

Two large lateral doors opening on the facade give access to the courts and interior premises.

To the east: courts of Austerlitz, Valour and Infirmary.

To the west: courts of Angoulême, Victory, Toulon.

The Infirmary has always kept to its original purpose and use, and as such, occupies an assemblage of lower constructions bordering four smaller courts.

In the off rooms of the Infirmary are the Apothecary and herb rooms appointed with special care.

The small pharmacy has always been used as such.

The large pharmacy recently restored is most remarkable for the delicacy of its carved wood of the time of Louis XV. It is now used as the library of the Musée de l'Armée.

Symmetrically to the wings occupied by the Infirmary, constructions of the same character at the south western angle, were used for diverse services of the Hôtel.

This part has been recently modified by the construction of the buildings for the central pharmacy of the army-storehouses, for the medical department and the Latour-Maubourg barracks.

1. The celebrated Parmentier, who introduced the cultivation of potatoes into Europe, was one of the first apothecaries of the Invalides.

CHURCH

The church of the Invalides, consecrated in 1706 to the Holy Trinity by Cardinal de Noailles, under the vocable of St-Louis, is composed of the church proper, formerly called the soldiers' church, and the chapel of the Dome or Royal chapel, which are separated by a marble portico and a large stained glass window put up in 1852.

The church proper, erected by Bruant 1670-1674 consists of a nave and two aisles : the aisles are surmounted by galleries forming a tribune, and a cornice from which the trophies hang.

1. We have drawn largely from a well documented and interesting notice *Visite aux Invalides*, by Vacquier, Paris 1908.

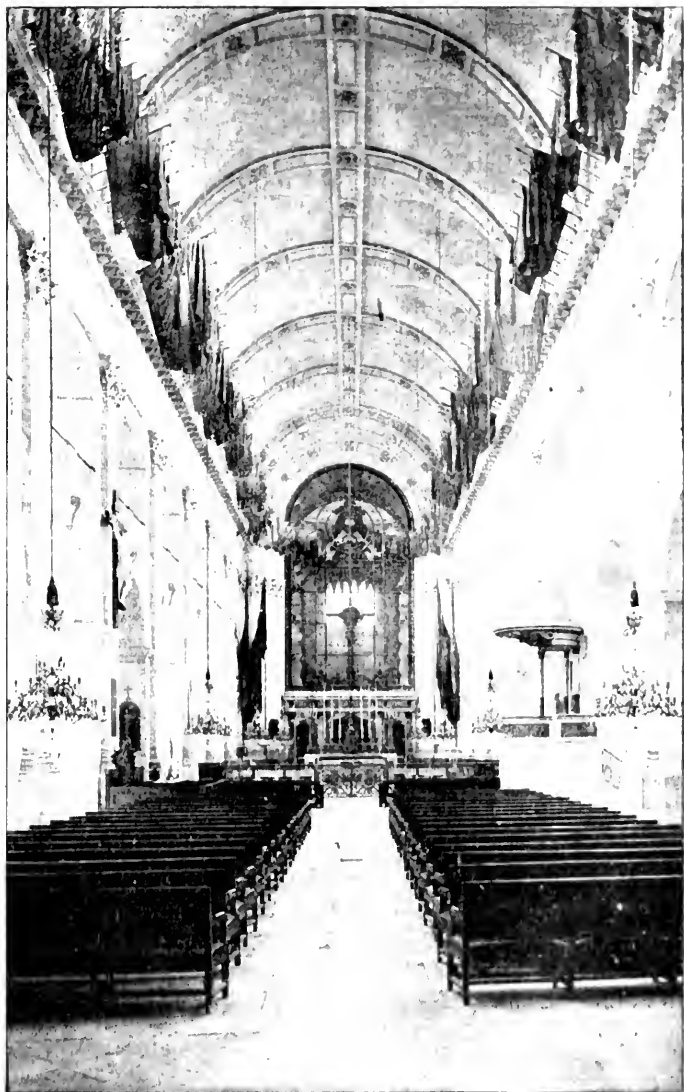
Consult, for more particulars, on the works of Church art, the two books designated further on. The plates in each are most carefully prepared and are about the same.

1^o *Histoire de l'Hôtel royal des Invalides* in which is shown all the relief given by our kings, in all periods, to the disabled officers and soldiers, by Mr Jean Joseph Granet, lawyer to the Parliament, his work is enriched by prints representing the plans, sections and elevations of this great edifice, as well as the excellent paintings and sculptures of the church. Designed and engraved with the greatest care and accuracy possible, by the sieur Cochin engraver to the King, large in-fol 112 p and 103 engraved plates. Paris, Guillaume Desprez, printer and bookseller to the King, rue St-Jacques, to St-Prosper and the three Virtues 1736.

2^o *Histoire de l'Hôtel royal des Invalides* by abbé Pérau licentiate in theology of the Maison et Société de Sorbonne.

With plans, sections and geometrical elevations of this edifice. The paintings and sculptures of the church designed and engraved by the sieur Cochin engraver to the King etc. large in-fol VII 102 p and 108 plates. Paris, Guillaume Desprez, 1736.

The brass plates of the designs of these work are preserved in the Musée de l'Armée: they were bought by the prince of Montbarey, minister of war, for 10000 *livres* from the publisher with a stock of 150 copies of the work.



CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE
(Looking towards the choir.)

A handsome polished iron railing in the Empire style enriched by adornments of gilt bronze, separate the church from the choir.

The choir is divided into two parts by a marble balustrade, which encloses the sanctuary.

Primitively one altar with two tables served, on one side for the soldiers' church and on the other, for the Royal chapel. It was not until the time of the construction of the crypt, that the two churches were separated and in 1842, two distinct altars were made.

The church was then separated from the chapel of the Dome by gilt iron railings and a drapery. After the fire of 1851 (obsequies of Marshal Sebastiani) a complete separation was established, in 1853, by a large and very effective stained window, it surmounts a portico with arcades and glass bays, enframed with green marble, the portico is formed by an entablature in white marble enriched by gilt bronze adornments, supported by columns of red and white marble, with bronze capitals of the corinthian order.

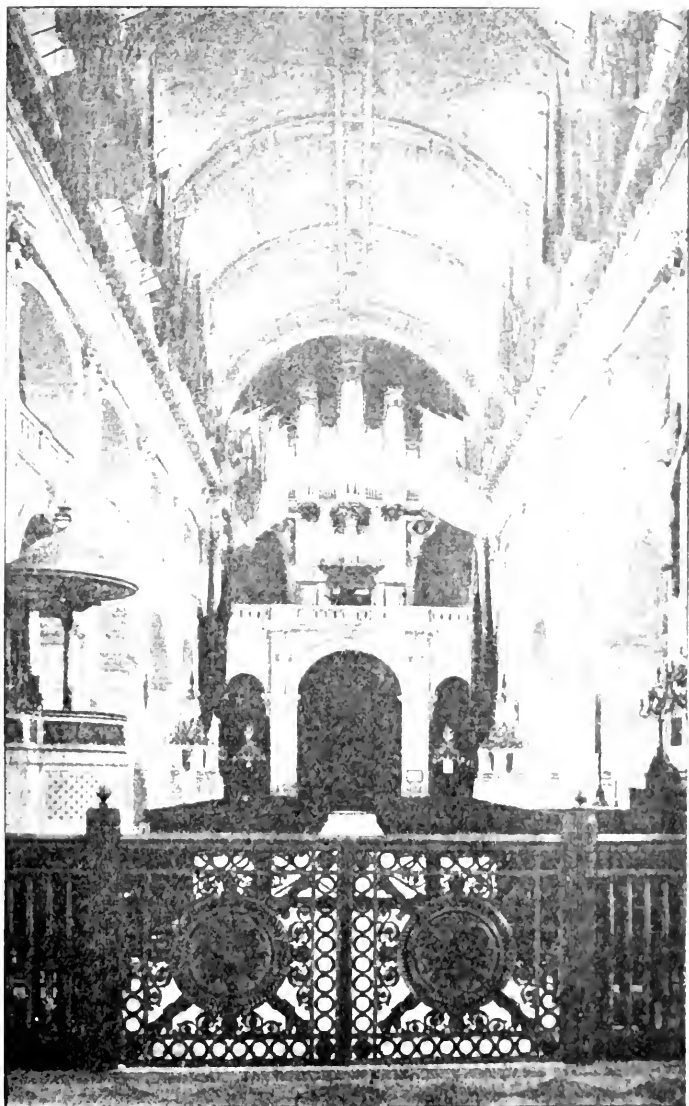
The pulpit in veined white marble, enhanced with gilt ornaments dates from 1842. It was built in the same style as the old pulpit by Vaissé, destroyed in 1793.

The organ was inaugurated in 1853.

In the middle of the right aisle is the chapel of St-Vincent-de-Paul, in the middle of the left aisle, the chapel of the Virgin. The church well lighted by lofty windows, gives an impression of simplicity a trifle severe, in keeping with its character as a military place of worship. It is decorated by the trophies hanging from the cornice in the four angles of the nave.

On the pillars of the nave¹ are ten marble tablets, in

1. It is 70 mètres (roughly 230 feet) in length, 22 mètres (about 72 feet 9-3/4-in width and 24 mètres (78-8 1/2 feet) in height to the keystone.



THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES
(Looking towards the organ.)

memory of former governors whose remains are deposited in the vault under the high altar.

To the east : Marshal, duke of Coigny; General Monton, count of Loban; Marshal Monecy, duke of Conegliano; Marshal Jourdain; Marshal count d'Arnano.

To the west : Lieutenant general count de Guibert; General de Martimprey; Marshal Ondinot, duke de Reggio; Lieutenant-general Baron d'Espagnac; General Arrighi de Cassanova, duke de Padoue.

On the pillars of the church are four brass plates with the names of generals and personages interred in the vaults.

Plate to the right.

François-Horace SEBASTIANI born at La Porta (Corsica) on the 15th November 1772, marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour departed this life in Paris on the 20th July 1851.

Remy-Joseph Isidore EXELMANS, born at Bar-sur-Ornain (Meuse) on the 13th novembre 1775 marshal of France grand cross of the Legion of honour, grand chancellor of the Legion d'honneur departed this life, in Paris, on the 22nd July 1852.

Thomas ARRIGHI de CASANOVA, duke of Padua, born at Corte (Corsica) on the 8th march 1778, general of division, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, governor of the Invalides departed this life, in Paris, on the 22nd March 1853.

Arnaud-Jacques LE ROY de SAINT-ARNAUD born in Paris on the 20th august 1798, marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour commander in chief of the army of the East died at sea on board the Berthollet on the 29th September 1854.

PHILIPPE-ANTOINE, count d'ARNANO, born at Ajaccio (Corsica) on the 17th March 1784, marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, governor of the Invalides died at the Hôtel on the 13th Octobre 1863.

Ferdinand-Alphonse HAMELIX, born at Pont Lévêque (Calvados) on the 3rd September 1796, Admiral, grand cross and grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour departed this life, in Paris, on the 16th January 1804.

Aimable-Jean-Jacques PÉLISSIER, duke de MALAKOFF born at Maronne (Seine Inférieure) on the 6th November 1704,

marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour member of the Privy Council, vice-president of the Senate, governor of Algeria, departed this life in Algiers on the 22nd May 1864.

Auguste-Michel-Etienne REGNAUD de SAINT JEAN-D'ANGÉLY born in Paris on the 29th July 1794 marshal of France grand cross of the Legion of Honour, vice-president of the Senate, commander in chief of the imperial guard, departed this life at Cannes on the 2nd February 1870.

Achille, count BARAGUEY d'ILLIERS, born in Paris on the 16th September 1795, Marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, senator, departed this life at Amélie-les-Bains (Oriental Pyrenees) on the 6th June 1878.

Edmond-Charles, count de MARTIMPREY born on the 16th June 1800, general of division, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, senator, governor of the Invalides, died in Paris on the 24th February 1883.

Louis-Joseph SUMPT born at Nancy on the 13th November 1816.

Grand officer of the Legion of Honour commander of the Hôtel des Invalides, departed this life on the 6th June 1891, in Paris.

1st plate to the left.

Charles-Marie DENYS, count de DANRÉMONT born at Chaumont (Haute-Marne) on the 8th February 1783. lieutenant-general, peer of France, governor general of Algeria. Killed by a bullet at the siege of Constantine on the 12th October 1837.

Georges MOUTON, count de LOBAT, born at Phalsbourg on the 21st February 1770, marshal and peer of France commander superior of the national guards of the Seine, grand cross of the Legion of Honour died on the 26th November 1838.

Bon-Adrien JANNOT de MONCEY, duke de CONEGLIANO born at Palisse (Doubs) on the 13th July 1754 Marshal and peer of France governor of the Invalides grand cross of the Legion of Honour died on the 20th April 1842.

Sylvain-Charles, comte VALÉE born at Brienne (Aube) on the 17th December 1773. Marshal and peer of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour deceased in Paris on the 15th August 1846.

Guy-Victor, Baron DUPERRE, born at La Rochelle (Charente-Inférieure) on the 20th February 1775. Admiral and peer of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour deceased in Paris on the 2nd November 1846.

J.-Mathieu-Philibert, comte SÉRURIER, born at Laon (Aisne) on the 8th December 1742. Marshal and peer of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, governor of the Invalides deceased in Paris on the 21st December 1819. Interred in this church on the 27th Fevrier 1847.

Nicolas-Charles OUDIXOT, duke de REGGIO born at Bar-sur-Ornain (Meuse) on the 25th April 1797. Marshal and peer of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour. Governor of the Invalides deceased in Paris on the 13th September 1847.

The Heart of François-Marie-Casimir NEGRIER, born at Mans on the 27th April 1788 general of division, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, died fighting for the country on the 25th June 1848.

Franciade-Fleurus DUVIVIER, born at Rouen on the 7th July 1794, general of division grand officer of the Legion of Honour, died from the effect of his wounds on the 7th July 1848.

Thomas-Robert BUGEAUD d'ISLY de la PICONNERIE, born at Limoges (Hante-Vienne) on the 15th October 1784. Marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, deceased in Paris on the 10th June 1849

Gabriel-Jean-Joseph MOLITOR, born at Hayange (Moselle) on the 7th March 1770, Marshal and peer of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, governor of the Invalides, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour, deceased in Paris on the 28th July 1849.

2nd plate to the left.

François LEMAÇON seigneur d'ORMOY, provost marshal of the Regimental police of the French guards of the king, first governor of this Hôtel. Died on the 10th November 1678

J.-Joseph de SAHUGUET d'AMARZIT, baron d'ESPAGNAC, lieutenant-general, grand cross of the royal and military order of St Louis, governor of the Invalides, born at Brives in Limousin, died on the 28th February 1783.

Ch.-Benoît, comte de GUIBERT, lieutenant general of the armies of the king, grand cross of the royal and military order of St Louis, governor of the Invalides died on the 8th December 1786.

The Heart of KLÉBER, J.-B., general of division, general in chief of the army of the East, born at Strasbourg in 1754, stabbed by a Turk, at Cairo, in Egypt, on the 14th June 1800.

J.-F. BERRUYER, general of division, chevalier of the Legion of Honour, governor of the Invalides, born at Lyons, died on the 17th April 1804.

The Heart of J.-J.-Ange d'HAUTPOUL, general of division, grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, born at Salette, died from the effects of a shot from a biscayan received at the battle of Eylau, on the 7th February 1807.

The Heart of F.-F.-J. Gaspart, count Bisson, general of

division, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, born at Montpellier, died at Mantua on the 26th July 1811.

J.-Ambroise, BASTON de LARIBOISIÈRE, general of division, commander in chief of the artillery of the grand army, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, born at Fongères in 1759, died at Königsberg, on the 21st December 1812.

The heart of J.-B. comte EBLÉ, general of division first inspector, general of artillery, grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, born at Rorbach (Moselle) died on the 31st December 1812.

The Heart of Louis, comte BARAGUEY d'HILLIERS, general of division, grand cordon of the Legion of Honour born in Paris died in Berlin on the 6th January 1813.

Jean-Baptiste BESSIÈRES, duke of ISTRIA, marshal of France, colonel general of the guard, grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, commander of the crown of iron, etc., born at Pressac, killed by a cannon ball at Weissenfelds on the 1st May 1813.

Gerard-Christophe-Michel DUYE, duke of FRIDA, general of division, grand marshal of the Palace, grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, died from the effects of a bullet shot received at the battle of Reichenbach, on the 22nd May 1813.

M.-F.-H. de FRANQUETOT, duke of COCNY, marshal of France, chevalier and commander of the orders of the King, honorary commander of the order of St Jean of Jerusalem, chevalier of the royal and military orders of St Louis and of the Legion of Honour, governor of the Invalides, born in Paris, died on the 19th May 1821.

The Heart of Vincent, Marcel, Baron de COCNY, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king, commander of the royal and military order of St Louis, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, chevalier of the order of the crown of iron, died before Pamphune, commanding the troops of the blockade, on the 26th August 1823.

Jean-Batiste, count JOURDAN, marshal, peer of France, governor of the Invalides, deceased on the 23rd November 1833.

3rd plate to the left.

Antoine Charles Louis, count de LASALLE, born at Metz (Lorraine), on the 10th May 1775, general of division, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, killed at the battle of Wagram on the 6th July 1809.

De MAC-MAHON, Marie-Edme Patrice Maurice, duke of Magenta, born at Sully (Saône-et-Loire) on the 13th June 1808. Marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, senator, governor of Algeria, president of the French Republic from 24th May 1873 to 30th January 1870 — died in the castle of the Forest (Loiret), on the 17th October 1893.

Certain CANROBERT, born at Saint-Céré (Lot) on the 27th June 1809, Marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, was awarded the military medal, died in Paris on the 28th January 1895.

Paul Édouard ARNOUX, born on the 19th February 1822 at Poitiers (Vienne) general of brigade, grand officer of the Legion of Honour commander of the Hotel des Invalides died at the Hotel on the 4th September 1902.

Vault of the Governors.

The governors' vault was excavated under the high altar of the church.

The bodies were deposited either on the ground or in the alveoles of a columbarium.

The following is a list of those placed therein;

Left side of the door, under the flagstones :

Lieutenant-Général Denis de Damrémont	1837
Lieutenant-Général Sahuguet d'Espagnac	1783
Lieutenant-Général de Guilbert	1786
Marshal de Mornays de Saint-André	1786
Marshal Blanchard de Saint-Martin	1696

Under the flagstones in front of the altar.

Desroches d'Oronge, governor	1705
De Boyveau, governor	1728
De Vissecq de Gauges, governor	1738
Cornier de la Courneuve, governor	1753

Under the flagstones on the right of the altar.

Marshal de Beaujeu	1730
Lieutenant général de Panat de la Serre, governor . . .	1766
Franboisier de Beaune, wife of lieutenant-colonel Gilbert de Merliac, major de l'Hôtel	1767-1793
Marshal de Franquetot de Coigny, governor	1821
Marshal Jourdan, governor	1833

In the columbarium (left side)

Marshal Regnaud de Saint-Jean-d'Angely	1870
Marshal Pelissier, duke de Malakoff	1864
Admiral Hamelin	1864
Marshal Count d'Ornano, governor	1863

General Arrighi, governor	1853
Marshal de Saint-Arnaud	1854
Marshal Exelmans	1852
Marshal Moncey, governor	1842
Marshal Lobau	1839
Marshal Sérurier, governor	1819
Marshal Bessières	1813
General de Lariboisière	1812
General Berruyer, governor	1804
Provost general Lemaçon, seigneur d'Ormoys, governor .	1675

Columbarium (right side).

Marshal Oudinot, governor	1847
Marshal Molitor, governor	1849
Marshal Sebastiani	1851
General Duvivier	1848
Marshal Bugeaud	1849
Marshal Vallée	1846
Admiral Duperré	1847
General Count de Lasalle	1809
General Suint, Commander de l'Hôtel	1891
Marshal de Mac-Mahon	1893
General Count de Martimprey, governor	1883
Marshal Canrobert	1895
Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers	1878
General Arnoux, commander of l'Hôtel	1902
Heart of La Tour d'Auvergne	1905

*Hearts placed on marble cippus on the left
of the entrance door.*

Heart of Maurice de Sombrenil, Countess de Villelune .	1823
Heart of lieutenant general de Conchy	1823
Heart of general Baraguey d'Hilliers	1813
Heart of lieutenant of the King Jean-Bertrand, Seigneur de Semmerie	1691

On the right.

Heart of General in chief Kléber.	1800
Heart of general of division Bisson	1811
Heart of General of division Eblé	1813
Heart of General of division Négrier.	1848

Fault of the Chapel St-Gregory.

(Bodies of the victims of the Infernal Machine of Fieschi 1835).

Marshal Mortier, duke of Trévisé, peer of France.

Marshal Marquis de Lachasse de Verigny.

Ricussee, colonel of the national guard.

Villatte, Captain of Artillery.

Prudhomme, Sergeant of the national guard.

Ricard, Grenadier of the national guard.

Benetter, Grenadier of the national guard.

Léger, engineer of the national guard.

Labrouste, receiver of taxes.

Juglar commercial clerk.

Ardoin, journeyman.

Woman Langorai, née Briot.

Maiden Remi.

In the vault of the Chapel St-Jérôme rest :

Jerome Napoleon, eldest son of Jerome Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon the 1 st	1847
Heart of General Leclerc, brother in law of Napoleon the 1 st .	

In the church of the Dome, rest :

Turenne

Vanban (heart).

Joseph Napoléon.

Jérôme Napoléon.

Heart of princess de Wurtemberg, wife of Jérôme Napoléon king of Westphalia.

General Duroc. { Marshals of the Palace of Napoleon at
General Bertrand. { the entrance of the crypt.

Pictures in the Church.

The death of St-Louis, in the vestry.

The flight in Egypt, by V. Zier 1807, given by the emperor Napoleon III.

Mass at the Invalides by Emile Defresne 1855, given by H. I. H. prince Jerome Napoleon honorary governor of the Hôtel des Invalides (Painting gratly damaged).

The benediction of the Host by Benedict Masson (military proression) coming from the chapel of the Military school and placed in the Vestry.

The stoning of St-Stephen, placed in the vestry.

Funeral relics of Napoléon.

An adjoining chapel, opening on the right aisle contains the funeral relics of Napoleon :

The flagstones which covered his tomb at St-Helena (see page 161).

The sumptuous pall in velvet embroidered with gold, which covered the coffin when his remains were brought to France in 1840 and in the chapel until it was transferred to the crypt in 1861.

A brass sarcophagus put over the coffin when it was landed at Cherbourg (see page 164) which bears this inscription.

« 8th and 9th December 1840, from Cherbourg to Val de la Haye. — Here rested the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon at the time of their translation from St-Helena, by the frigate *La Belle Poule* under the command of H. R. H. the Prince of Joinville ».

TROPHIES

Under the old Monarchy, it was customary to deposit the trophies captured in the wars, in Notre Dame of Paris with a ceremony special for that occasion.

Manuscript albums preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale ¹ give the designs of the flags which were taken to Notre Dame in the reigns of Louis XIII, Louis XIV and Louis XV (1627-1745) ².

In 1793 when the churches were closed the flags of Notre Dame were removed to the church of the Invalides, then called the Temple of Mars.

During the wars of the Revolution, the trophies were sent by the generals in chief to the Convention, they were received with all solemnity and deposited in the Council Hall. These flags were taken to the Invalides when this assembly broke up.

During the wars of the Empire, the number of the trophies was so considerable, that no one seemed to think it worth while drawing up returns, nor even did they take the trouble to note the accurate dates of the battles in which they were captured or the number of the regiment which had had the honour of their capture.

The Emperor usually sent them to the grand bodies political and corporate of the state : *corps de l'Etat*. The

1. Les triomphes de Louis XIV et Louis XV Bib. Nat. Cab des estampes.

2. Marshal de Luxembourg sent such a great number of flags that he was surnamed the *upholsterer* of Notre Dame.

Austrian and Russian flags from the campaign of 1805 (Austerlitz) were handed over to the commission of the Tribunal sent to the general quarter of the Emperor and they were then distributed between the Hôtel de Ville, the Tribunal and Notre Dame.

The sword and decorations of Frederick the Great carried off from Potsdam and 280 Prussian flags from the campaign of 1806, were deposited in the Invalides, with great pomp on the 17th May 1807 ².

Flags were also left with generals and other officers. The Emperor gave some to persons about him, and thus some were preserved by the surgeon Baron de Percy who accompanied the Emperor in his campaigns ².

En 1814, the number of flags deposited in the Invalides amounted to more than 1500.

In the night between 30th and 31st March 1814, Marshal Serurier governor of the Invalides, to prevent their being recaptured by the allied armies, ordered them to be burnt in the court of Honour of the Hôtel.

The sword of the Great Frederick was thrown into the flaming pile of standards and flags.

The ashes and *debris* were thrown into the Seine.

1. The Legislative corps received : in 1806 17 flags coming from Austerlitz : in 1808 and in 1810, 92 flags coming from the army of Spain.

2. The collection of 20 flags preserved by Baron de Percy was purchased by Mr Durand, bequeathed by him to the state and placed in the Musée d'Artillerie. Eight of these flags disappeared in the pillage of the Musée (29th July 1830).

Those remaining are inscribed in the catalogue with the indication, *legs Durand-Percy*.

The general of division Dufaure, Baron d'Antist had also a collection of 10 flags coming from the wars of the Empire. They were placed in the Invalides by order of the minister of war 26th February 1865. They are inscribed in the catalogue as, *don Dufaure d'Antist*.

In the same night, the order was given by the Prefet of the Seine to the archbishop of Paris for the removal of the flags hanging from the vaults of Notre Dame. The order was executed, but what became of the trophies remains a mystery.

At the Senate-house, the flags were hidden. In 1840 these trophies 54 in number were sent to the Invalides by the chamber of peers to be placed near the tomb of the Emperor.

At the chamber of deputies, no order was given concerning the flags there and they passed unnoticed, but in 1815 the allies wanted to take possession of them.

A clerk refused to give them up without a written order and whilst they were in search of this order, he managed to conceal 54 out of the 110. And these 54 are still to be seen there.

In June 1815 during the Hundred Days M. Gaillard, a hydraulic engineer, with the help of a friend succeeded in fishing up, out of the Seine, a certain quantity of *debris*, consisting of lances, bronze or brass ornaments, the iron heads of flag staffs, belonging to the burnt flags.

Hidden away until 1825, these *debris* were offered to Charles X (30th March 1829); they were then reinstated in the Hôtel des Invalides. In 1863 they were made up into the four panoplies, which are in the choir of the church with two marble tablets, bearing the following inscription : « *Débris des drapeaux conquis par les armées françaises et brûlés dans la cour d'honneur de l'Hôtel des Invalides, le 30 Mars 1814.* »

The first trophies deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides after 1812 are three flags coming from the château of Morea (29th March 1829).

A Royal decree of 16th October 1830 ordained that all

trophies captured from the enemy should be deposited, henceforth, in the Invalides and an official report should declare the deposit. Therefore on the 20th July 1831, 110 flags which had been placed in the Musée d'Artillerie in 1827 were transferred to the Hôtel des Invalides.

The flags coming from the siege of Antwerp (1833, from the taking of the castle of San Juan d'Uloa, (Mexico 1838) and the wars of Algeria, were successively sent to it.

On the 11th August 1851 during the funeral service of the obsequies of Marshal Sebastiani, the falling of a taper set fire to some drapery and it spread to the flags which ornamented the vaults of the church.

A great number of trophies, amongst which the parasol of the Sultan of Morocco, taken at the battle of Isly (1844), were destroyed; many others were damaged, some of which have since been repaired ¹.

Others too far gone were rolled round their staffs and replaced in the cornice of the church ².

In 1852 the inventory shows the total amount of 342 trophies, including the 54 flags in the crypt. This number was increased by the trophies brought back from the wars of Crimea, Italy and Mexico.

En 1870, when the German army, victorious, marched towards Paris, the trophies deposited in the Invalides

1. Thanks to Mr Pernot artist painter, who had long studied the question and art of French and foreign flags.

2. The Algerian flags partly destroyed by the fire of 1851 comprised :

6 flags taken from Abd-el-Kader at the battle of Sikkah 1836 .

7 flags taken at the battle of Oued Halleg 31st December 1839 .

1 flag taken at the combat of Selsous 1840 .

4 flags coming from the battles fought against Abd el Kader and his caliphate Sidi-Embareck 1843.

6 flags taken at Isly and Mogador 1844.

were transported to Brest. They were reinstated at the end of 1871.

From 1872 to 1906, the Invalides received two German flags taken during the war of 1870-71 and a great number of trophies from the colonial wars.

The *Musée d'Artillerie* had received at different periods 164 flags coming from various places. During the revolutionary days of July 1830, the *Musée* was pillaged and 35 flags disappeared. In 1831, 110 of these flags were sent to the Invalides.

The *Musée historique* had received 25 foreign flags, before its amalgamation with the *Musée d'Artillerie*.

In 1908, it was decided that all the flags having the character of trophies or relics of war, should be given over to the care of the *Musée de l'Armée*. The total, after the inventory¹ made at this epoch is 444. Out of these, 220 flags are placed in the church and 54 in the crypt. The nomenclature of these is given further on.

The others are in the rooms of the *Musée*.

1. This inventory revealed the state of deterioration of a great number of the flags, especially, those in silken material hanging from the vaults of the church or deposited in the crypt. Their state was such, that speedy and complete destruction was to be feared. To ensure their preservation and safety, the most precious of the trophies were put in closed glass cases and deposited in the rooms of the *musée*, where the glorious relics of the army are kept. The others were put back in the chapel and crypt.

The flags were cleaned, consolidated as much as possible and readjusted to the staffs.

The examination of each flag was made with the greatest circumspection and the archives were scrupulously verified, and probability that was almost certitude was established before classing them.

Trophies placed in the church¹.*Eastern side looking towards the Organ :*

N ^{os}		
79 ¹	— Bavarian flag.	} Wars of the 1 st Empire.
72.	— Prussian flag.	
89.	— Spanish flag.	
90.	—	
92.	—	
95.	—	
86.	—	
88.	—	
97.	—	
100.	—	
102.	—	
104.	—	
106.	—	
108.	—	
151.	—	} Expedition of Morea (1828).
157.	—	
159.	—	
128.	— Portuguese flag.	
130.	—	
148.	English flag.	
190.	Turkish flag.	
193.	— Algerian flag.	
194.	—	
195.	—	
196.	—	
197.	—	
198.	—	
200.	—	} Algerian wars (1830).
201.	—	
202.	—	
203.	—	
204.	—	
205.	—	
206.	—	
207.	—	

¹ From the catalogue of the Musée de l'Armée.

209.	— Algerian flag.	}	Algerian wars (1830).
213.	— Tong (horse tail).		
215.	—		
216.	— Algerian flag.		
217.	—		
230.	—		
231.	—		
233.	—		
235.	—		
236.	—		
237.	—		
261.	—	}	Algerian wars (1832).
262.	— Algerian flag.		
264.	—		
271.	—		
273.	—		
275.	—		
276.	—		
278.	—		
280.	—	}	Algerian wars (1836).
282.	—		
283.	—		
284.	—		
286.	—		
292.	—		
297.	—	}	Algerian wars (1837).
298.	—		
299.	—		
300.	—		
307.	— Moroccan flag.	}	Algerian wars (1839).
309.	—		
312.	—		
313.	—		
315.	—		
317.	—		
318.	—		
326.	—		
328.	—	}	Expedition of Morocco (1844).

Nos		
352.	— Algerian flag.	{ Laghouat (1852).
353.	—	
361.	— Russian flag.	{ Crimean war (1854).
362.	—	
365.	— Austrian flag.	{ Italian war (1859).
376.	— Mexican flag.	
378.	—	{ Mexican war (1862-1865).
385.	—	
386.	—	
388.	—	
390.	—	
393.	—	
395.	—	
397.	—	
399.	—	
400.	—	
405.	—	
407.	—	
409.	—	
411.	—	{ Expedition of Tunisia (1881).
413.	—	
415.	—	{ Expedition of China (1884).
443.	— Tunisian flag.	
449.	— Chinese flag.	
451.	—	
452.	—	
454.	—	{ Expedition of Madagascar (1895).
455.	—	
457.	—	
477.	— Hova flag.	

Western side looking towards the Organ.

47.	— Austrian flag.	{ Wars of the 1 st Empire.
71.	— Prussian flag.	
91.	— Spanish flag.	
93.	—	
94.	—	

Nos		
98.	— Spanish flag.	Wars of the 1 st Empire.
83.	—	
84.	—	
85.	—	
96.	—	
99.	—	
101.	—	
103.	—	
105.	—	
107.	—	
109.	—	
150.	—	
158.	—	Expedition of Morea (1828).
127.	— Portuguese flag.	
129.	—	
149.	— English flag.	
171.	—	
191.	— Turkish flag.	
199.	— Algerian flag.	
208.	—	
210.	—	
212.	—	
214.	—	
219.	—	
221.	—	Algerian wars (1830).
222.	—	
223.	—	
224.	—	
225.	—	
226.	—	
227.	—	
211.	—	
218.	— Tong (horse tail).	
220.	—	
228.	— Algerian flag.	
229.	—	
232.	—	
234.	—	

Nos		
238.	— Algerian flag.	{ Algerian war (1830).
239.	—	
240.	—	
259.	—	
260.	—	
263.	—	{ Algerian wars (1832-1843).
267.	— Algerian flag.	
268.	—	
269.	—	
270.	—	
272.	—	
274.	—	
277.	—	
279.	—	
281.	—	
285.	—	
303.	—	{ Expedition of Morocco (1844).
304.	—	
306.	— Moroccan flag.	
308.	—	
310.	—	
311.	—	
314.	—	
316.	—	
319.	—	
320.	—	
324.	—	{ Mexican war (1862-1865).
325.	—	
327.	—	
329.	— Argentine flag. Battles of Obligado (1845).	
334.	— Tahitian flag. Expedition of Tahiti (1846).	
351 et 351 bis.	— Algerian flag. Siège of Laghouat (1852).	
360.	— Russian flag. War of Crimea (1854).	
366.	— Austrian flag. Italian war (1859).	
368.	— Moroccan flag. Expedition of Morocco (1859).	
377.	— Mexican flag.	
379.	—	
387.	—	

Nos.		
389.	—	Mexican flag.
391.	—	
392.	—	
394.	—	
396.	—	
398.	—	
404.	—	
406.	—	
408.	—	
410.	—	
412.	—	
414.	—	
416.	—	
417.	—	
442.	—	Tunisian flag.
450.	—	Chinese flag.
453.	—	
456.	—	
458.	—	
459.	—	
479.	—	
		Mexican war (1862-1865).
		Expedition of Tunisia (1881).
		Expedition of China (1884).
		Expedition of China (1900).

In the Angles.

87.	—	Spanish flag (1809).
166.	—	English flag of the brig " <i>The two twins</i> " taken at the boarding in the Baltic (1813).
294.	—	Mexican flag.
295.	—	
296.	—	
330.	—	Argentine flag.
331.	—	
332.	—	
333.	—	
355.	—	Russian flag.
356.	—	
358.	—	
359.	—	
		Fort St Juan d'Ulloa (1838).
		Battle of Obligado (1845).
		War of Crimea (1855).

THE DOME OF THE INVALIDES

The construction of the Dôme and church called Royal Chapel was begun by Mansart in 1706; he died in 1708 and his work was only completed in 1735.

For the elegance of its form, the Dome of the Invalides is said to be surpassed only by the dome of St Peter's in Rome, the proportions of course being quite different. Mansart vied with Wren who erected at the same time the dome of St Paul's in London.

It is the Dôme that gives the Hôtel des Invalides its real grandeur and which protected it from the profanation of its uses, with which it was threatened at different times.

It dominates Paris and points out the sepulchre of Napoleon to the veneration of posterity. It recalls the majesty of Louis the Great.

To-day under it and protected by it, the military relics of France are piously preserved.

The Dôme, the most beautiful of this model of architecture, is formed by a remarkable framework in wood covered with a *chape* or casing of lead.

The exterior ornamentation of the cupola is gorgeous and rich, it is composed of 12 large ribs, between which

are large trophies of arms in gilt lead concealing the sky lights¹.

A great number of statues adorned the Dome. They were taken down during the Revolution and most of them were destroyed; four statues in gilt lead representing four Virtues surrounded the obelisk of the summit: they were melted in 1793 to make cannon balls.

By order of Napoleon in 1812, these four statues were reconstituted, but the difficulty of fixing them in their places was so great, that the project was given up and they were destroyed.

The open lantern is on a circular platform from which four arcades rise, they support a sort of fluted and chased obelisk and the whole is surmounted by a gilt iron cross (107 m. above the ground).

The facade of the church of the Dome is to the south. It is 60m in breadth (195 feet).

It is approached by a large flight of 15 steps.

In the primitive project these steps were to have been preceded by a colonnade, after the style of that of St Peter's at Rome. A lawn enclosed by a railing separates the church of the Dome from the large avenues designed later on and which form triumphal ways.

Six columns of doric order surround the entrance, on each side of which are colossal statues in marble, 3 mètres high; to the west that of St Louis, to the east St Charlemagne.

On the doric entablature rise columns and pilasters of

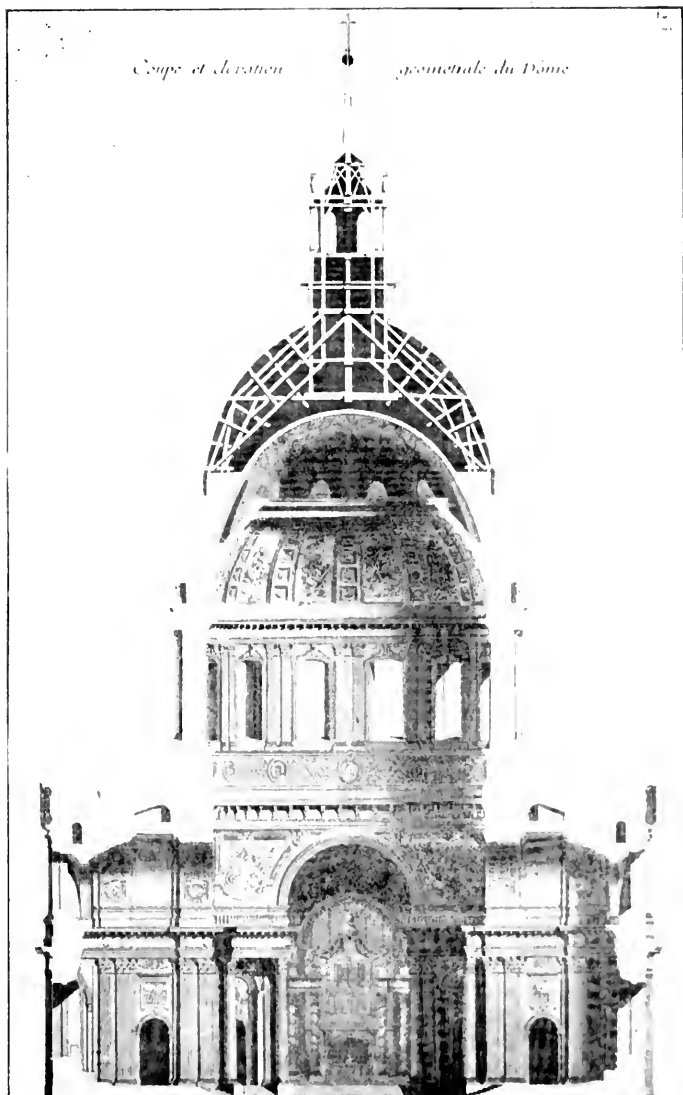
1. The first gilding dates from 1715, it costs 50000 écus.

The lantern and cupola were regilt in 1813 at the cost of 243 000 francs. This gilding is still extant under the gilding applied later on, in 1853 and 1857, and which has not lasted.

2. The statues modelled by Girardon were sculptured, St-Charlemagne, by Coustou (elder) St-Louis, by Coysevox.

Coupe et elevation

générale du Dôme



Chevotet del.

L. 1815. sculp.

FRAMEWORK OF THE DOME OF THE INVALIDES

corinthian order which terminate by a triangular fronton or pediment on which, formerly, the arms of France were sculptured.

The statues which adorned the different stories of the monument, were destroyed or taken away in 1793 and have not been replaced.

Forty columns of composite order support the Dome and surround the windows which light the interior.

The cupola is double or rather in two sections. The lower has a circular opening, through which the top of the higher section is seen, and which gives the edifice its full height.

The interior of the monument is in the form of a Greek cross; the arms of the cross correspond; to the south, the entrance; north, the altar; east, Lady chapel (tomb of Turenne)¹; west, chapel to St Thérèse, dedicated to the patron saint of the queen, the wife of Louis XIV (tomb of Vauban)².

Six chapels were disposed by Mansart in the church of the Dome. Fourteen statues were to adorn them. The

1. This monument is the one which was at St-Denis and which was saved from destruction in 1798: it was composed by Lebrun and executed by Tuby. Turenne is represented expiring in the arms of Immortality. At his feet is an affrighted eagle, symbol of the Empire over which the marshal had been victorious.

The body of Turenne was transferred to the Invalides in 1800 (see page 39).

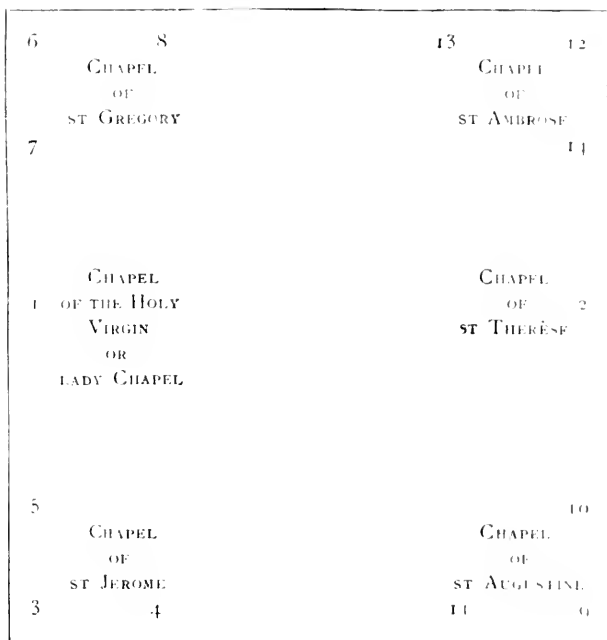
Turenne was born at Sedan in 1611, and killed by a bullet on the 27th July 1675 at the battle of Saltzbach.

2. The monument of Vauban, executed by Etex (1846-1847) is symmetrical to Turenne's and of the same disposition.

Vauban is represented in a half reclining position in his costume of war, surrounded by attributes which recall his works.

Vauban was born near Saulieu (Côte d'Or) and died in 1707. His heart was transferred in all solemnity to the Invalides by order of the Emperor Napoleon in 1808.

**Plan of the chapels
of the Dome of the Invalides.**



FACADE - place Vauban .

1. The Virgin.
2. St Therese.
3. St Jerome.
4. St Paula.
5. St Eustochion.
6. St Gregory.
7. St Sylvia.

8. St Emilienne.
9. St Augustine.
10. St Monica.
11. St Alys.
12. St Ambrose.
13. St Salyus.
14. St Marcelline.

models were executed under the direction of Girardon¹.

The chapel to the right of the transept was dedicated to the Virgin, the one to the left to St Thérèse, the patron saint of the queen; the four others to the fathers of the church St-Ambrose, St-Augustine, St-Jérôme and St-Gregory.

The statue of the saint, whose name was given to the chapel was to have been attended by the statues of two saints, connected to him by ties of relationship or friendship.

With St-Ambrose, his brother St-Satyrus and his sister St-Marcelline.

With St-Augustine, his mother St-Monica and his friend St-Alype.

With St-Jérôme, St-Paula a Roman lady and her daughter St-Eustochion, who directed the convents she had founded at Jerusalem.

With St-Gregory, his mother St-Sylvia and her sister St-Emilienne.

All these statues were executed in plaster, their average cost being 700 *lires*. They were replaced, at the epoch of Louis XVI, by marbles due to the chisel of the most celebrated sculptors : Pigalle, Houdon, Caffieri, Adam, Falconnet, etc., who were more or less inspired by the models of their predecessors. These marble statues were paid, on an average, 7000 *lires*.

When, in 1794, the order was given to take down these statues from their pedestals, they were for the most part, thrown into the moat round the Hôtel.

In 1799 Lenoir, Keeper of the Museum of French monuments, obtained permission to transport them to this

1. François Girardon, sculptor to the King, rector chancellor of the Royal Academy died in 1715 at the age of eighty eight.



S^t Gregoire ayant fait l'humaine un Ange lui apparut

CHAPEL ST GREGORY. CHURCH OF THE DOME.

Specimen of the paintings.

Musée, five only of which were wanting to complete the full number.

St-Sylvia, St-Satyrus, St-Marcelline, St-Eustochion, St-Paula.

The statue of the Virgin, by Pigalle, is at the present time in the church St-Eustache : that of St-Jérôme by Adam in the church St-Roch, what became of the others is still unknown.

Those which were not given over to Lenoir in 1799 must have been completely destroyed and used as rubble for new constructions, on account of « the impossibility and uselessness of restoring these statues and especially on account of the mediocrity of the like works. »

The chapels of the Dome have therefore lost the fine character these works of art gave them. A few of the statues have been replaced by some statues or other of the XIXth century.

And thus it is that, on the socle of St-Sylvia is a *christ à la colonne* by Slodtz (1803); on those of St-Alype and St-Emilienne are figures coming from the monument of the Marshal de Créquî at St-Roch's; on that of St-Augustine a figure of *Religion* (1803); on those of St-Satyrus and St-Marcelline figures of *Virtues*, by Mazieres¹ (1803).

Between the arms of the cross are the four round chapels called Fathers of the church : to the east, northern side, is the chapel of St-Ambrose reserved for the heart of La Tour d'Auvergne, which was solemnly transferred to the Invalides in 1904 and provisionally deposited in the governors' vault².

1. For further details consult a very interesting notice published by M. Carle Dreyfus in the *archives de l'art français* tome II, IIud part.

2. see page 47.



St. Ambrose met l'Empereur Theodose en penitence.

CHARLES LAMBERT, DEL. OF THE SCULPTOR

Specimen of the paintings.



Jouvene! pœxit.

ST. ANDREW. ALTO. III.

(Specimen of the paintings of the cupola of the ...)

King of Westphalia, died in 1860, and a full length statue of the king Jérôme erected in 1862¹.

In the vault under this chapel is the heart of General



CHAPEL SAINT-AMBROSE. — CHURCH OF THE DOME

(Specimen of the sculptures.)

Leclerc, the husband of Pauline Bonaparte who died at St-Domingo in 1802.

A small sarcophagus contains the remains of the eldest

1, by Eug. Guillaume

2. The bodies of the 14 victims of Fieschi's attempt on the life of king Louis Philippe (infernal machine 28th June 1835) were deposited in the vaults under the chapel St-Gregory, Mortier, duke de Treviso (see page 104).



*St Jean Apôtre,
Pout dans les paraches de l'Archevêque*

*et l'Archevêque,
Pout dans la chapelle de St Jean*



*S^t Louis revêtu des Ornaments de la Royauté
couronné de ses Anges, l'Epee dont*

C. de la Fosse pinxit.

PAINTING OF
A reduced co



*entre dans la cité, et présente à Jésus Christ
triomphé des ennemis du Nom Chrétien*

Cochin sc.

POPE OF THE DOME
in the Council hall.

son of king Jérôme deceased at Florence in 1847, and the heart of his wife Catherine of Wurtemberg.

The vaults, pillars, entablatures are decorated with a profusion of statues, sculptures and paintings representing the episodes of the lives of the Saints, to whom the chapels are dedicated. The primitive statues have disappeared.

The pavement is in mosaic with the initials of Louis XIV.

The cupola and arches which support it, are equally highly ornamented with sculptures and paintings.

The four evangelists St Mathew, St Mark, St Luke, St John by Charles de la Fosse.

The cincture which forms the base of the Dome is decorated by twelve round medallions carved in relief and representing twelve Kings of France.

Above twelve large paintings by Jean Jouvenot represent the twelve apostles.

The cupola is decorated with a large picture by de La Fosse representing in three principal groups, the *Glory of Paradise* the *Felicity of the Saints* and *St Louis offering Christ the sword* with which he had vanquished the foes of Christianity¹ (see page 132).

Over the choir are the *Holy Trinity* and the *Assumption* by Noël Coypel².

The present altar, the work of Visconti (1842) has replaced the one built by Mansart which was double, that

1. A reduced copy of this composition decorates the ceiling of the Council Hall.

2. The work of Abbé Peran, already mentioned, gives full descriptions of the sculptures and paintings.

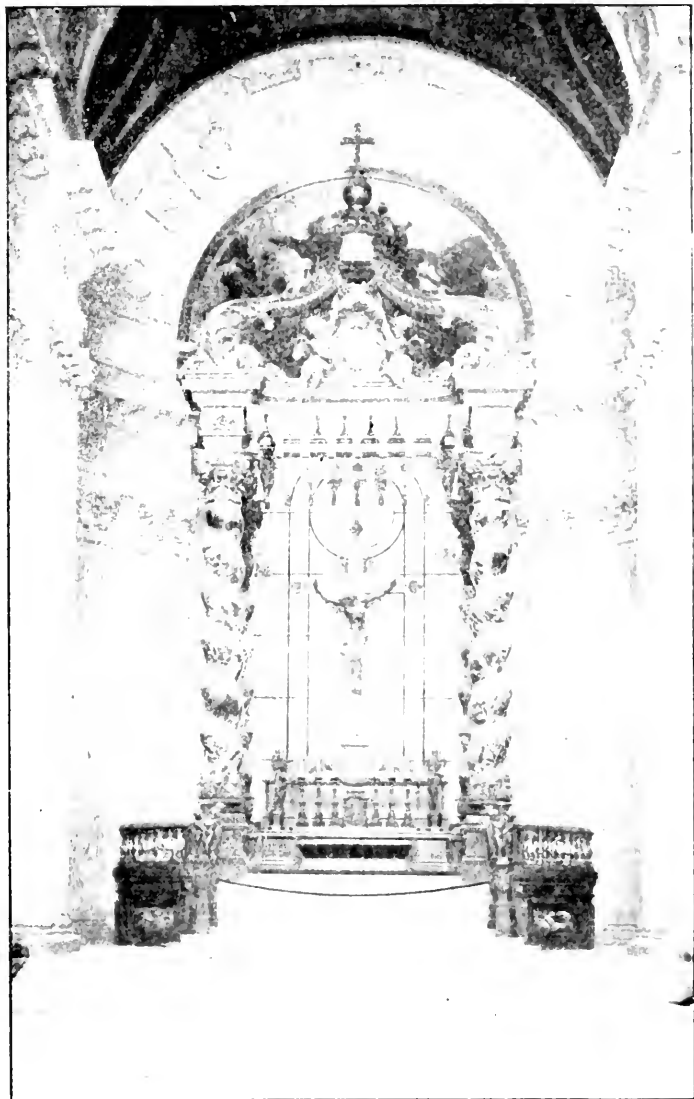
The notice of M. Vacquier already quoted gives interesting details on this subject.



La (très Sainte) Trinité

Peinture dans les voûtes du cloître de la Pénitence





ALTAR OF THE CHURCH OF THE TOMB

is to say, one side for the church of the soldiers, the other for the royal chapel.

This altar was overthrown during the Revolution, rebuilt under the Empire in 1811, then removed for the reception of the remains of Napoleon in 1840.

The altar, raised by ten steps, is in black marble of Isère, supported by a basement in green marble of the Vosges.

The tabernacle is surmounted by a monumental Christ in bronze. The baldachin in gilt wood is supported by four black and white marble twisted monolith columns with gilt bronze bases and capitals.

The golden coloured glass windows which light the altar produce a magnificent effect, the whole altar seems bathed in a kind of golden glow, whilst the rest of the Dome is lighted by bluish coloured glass which softens the light, but enhances the solemn grandeur and beauty of the monument.

1. Vacquier, *loc. cit.* (work of Marneuf and Hubert : the baldachin was constructed by Triquetty.

TOMB OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

The Dome of the Invalides would seem to have been predestined to be the sepulchre of the man of genius, whose memory lives amongst the peoples of the world and is a source of perpetual admiration.

It was necessary, however, to place the monumental sarcophagus which was to receive the remains of Napoleon, so as not to lessen in any way the architectural nobility and beauty of the interior of the edifice. It was decided from the plans presented by the architect Visconti, that a large circular crypt should be excavated, the centre of which would be perpendicularly under the Dome, at a point from which divine service at seven altars could be seen simultaneously; the principal altar and the six lateral chapels.

Begun in 1843, interrupted in 1848, the construction was completed only in 1861¹ the remains of Napoleon were placed in it on the 2nd April 1861.

The circular crypt is 23 mètres (about 75 feet) in diameter and the open circular of which is 15 mètres (about 49 feet) : 6 mètres (about 20 feet) in depth. It is separated from the church by a white marble balustrade.

A flight of white marble steps each side of the altar leads down to the immense bronze Door of the crypt²

1. The total expense exceeded 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions (francs).

2. work of Marnetf.

on a level with the soldiers' church, from which it is separated by a large stained glass window. Two colossal statues¹ in Florentine bronze, guard the entrance of the sepulchre. They represent men, draped in funeral mantles, crowned with laurels and carrying cushions; on one the sceptre and the crown; on the other the orb and the sword. They symbolise military power and civil power.

Above the door is inscribed in gilt letters these words from the Emperor's will :

JE DÉSIRE QUE MES CENDRES REPOSENT
SUR LES BORDS DE LA SEINE
AU MILIEU DE CE PEUPLE FRANÇAIS
QUE J'AI TANT AIMÉ²

On the landing before the door are the cenotaphs of the grand marshals of the palace : Duroc and Bertrand the friends and companions of Napoleon³.

1. work of Duret.

2. I desire that my ashes rest by the banks of the Seine among the people I loved so well.

3. General Duroc, duke de Friuli, grand marshal of the Palace born at Pont à Mousson in 1772, aide de camp to Bonaparte in 1796, died from wounds received at Reichenbach 22nd May 1813. At St-Helena Napoleon said, when speaking of him « *Duroc alone has had my intimacy, and possessed my entire confidence* ».

The mortal remains of Duroc were deposited under this funeral monument in 1847.

General BERTRAND born at Châteauroux took part in all the campaigns of the Empire, became grand marshal of the Palace after the death of Duroc : he followed the Emperor to the island of Elba and to St-Helena. Napoleon said of him; « *Bertrand is henceforth identified with my destiny* ». He accompanied the expedition commissioned to bring back the mortal remains of the Emperor. He died in 1844. The body of Bertrand was deposited in the monument 5th May 1847 at the same time as Duroc's.

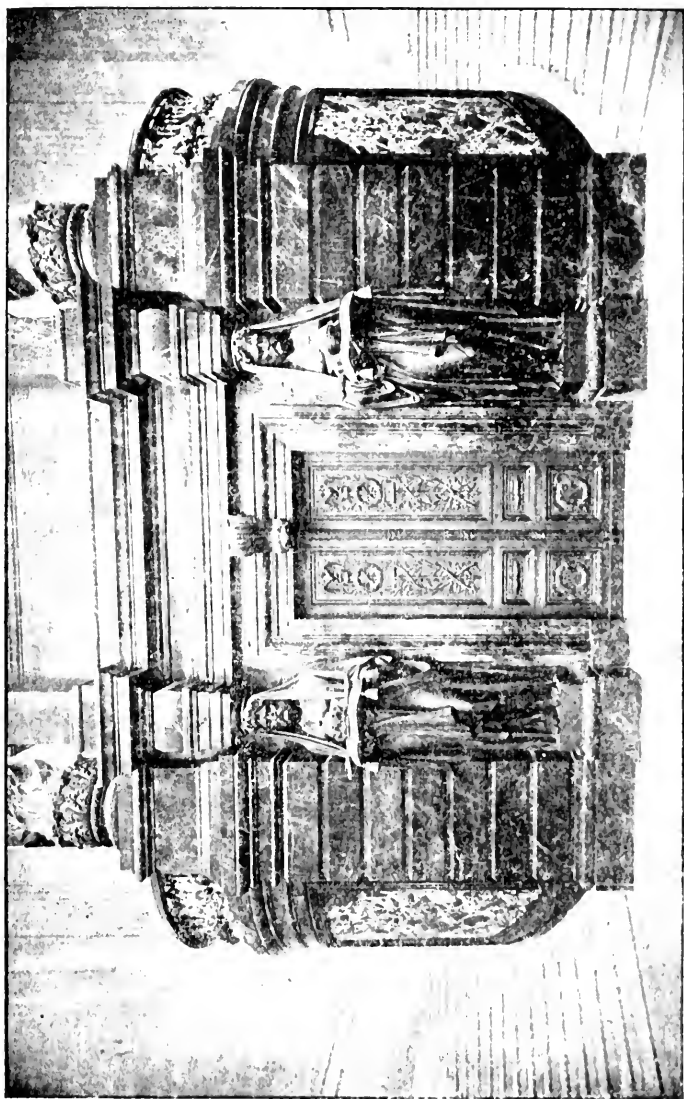


FIGURE 10. THE DOORWAY.

Large dark stairs lead down to the Crypt, there are twenty six white marble steps cut out of one block, eight mètres long (feet 26-3); the vault overhead is formed by the steps of the altar. At the foot, two medallions in mosaic represent the star of the Legion of Honour and the Imperial crown of Charlemagne.

On each side at the foot of the stairs on the walls were two large marble bas-reliefs. They were 3 m. 20 \times 2 m. 30 and represented :

1° The exhumation of the body of Napoleon at St-Helena;

2° The prince of Joinville presenting the coffin of Napoleon to King Louis-Philippe.

These bas-reliefs were taken away under the reign of Napoleon III, and were to have been replaced (1909).

A covered gallery surrounds the circular patium, in the centre of which rises the imposing mass of the imperial sarcophagus.

The walls of the gallery are adorned with six large white marble bas-reliefs recalling the great deeds of the reign of the Emperor¹.

They were placed in the following order entering the gallery from the right :

The Legion of Honour.

The Great Public works.

Commerce and Industry.

The Cour des Comptes (Finance)

The University.

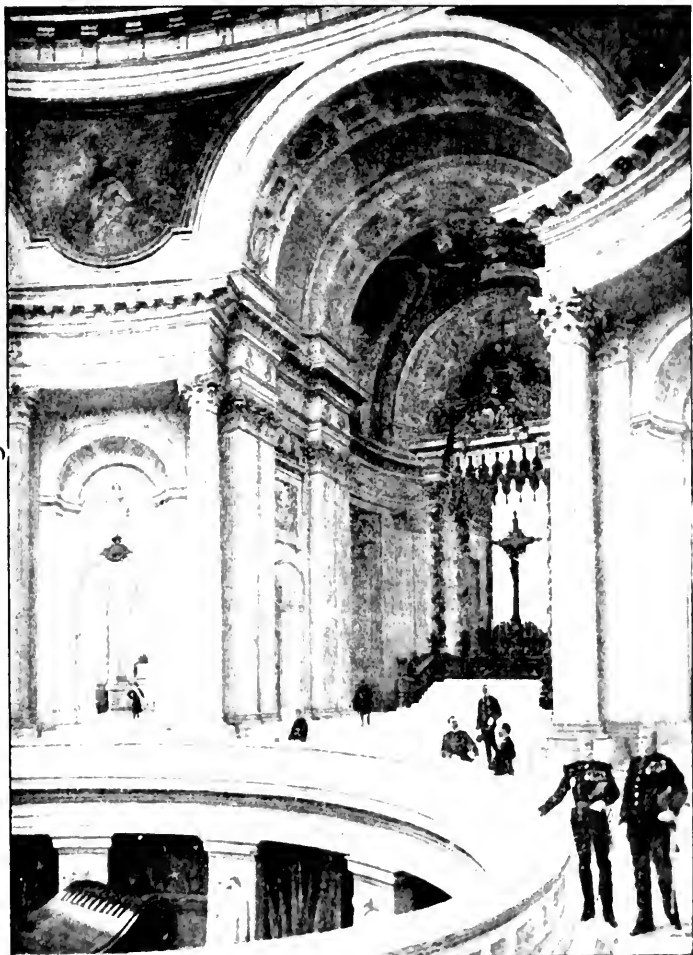
The Concordat.

The Code.

The State Council.

The Administration.

1. Composed by Simar.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF THE DOME

from the picture by E. Béraud 1888. Musée de l'Armée

General Simept, commandant of the Invalides, — Colonel Normand, second commandant.

The Restoration of Public order.

Each bas relief measures 4 m. 30 || 2 m. 60. Their composition is of uniform style : in the centre, Napoleon is seated or standing, but generally seated in antique costume, around him are grouped, personages symbolising, Arts, Science, Religion, Justice, etc. over which he extended his protection.

Quotations, extracts for the most part, from the *Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène* characterise each composition which as a whole, but for that, might be somewhat monotonous ; but all the civil and organising work of the Emperor of which he was as proud as of his victories, is thus recounted in very sober lapidary style and kept living in the memory of man, just as his military glory is recalled by monuments.

Enumerating at St Helena the great works carried out : the hydraulic works in the ports of France and abroad : Antwerp, Cherbourg, Nice, Venice, etc., the opening of the Alps : at the Simplon, Mont-Cenis, Mont Genève the Corniche ; the high roads to the Pyrénées and Alps those within the frontiers ; the numerous bridges over the Seine and Rhone ; the canals of the Sheldt, from the Rhine to the Rhone, etc. : the draining of the marshes ; the reestablishment of the churches demolished during the Revolution : the building of the Louvre, the embellishing of Paris, the embellishing of Rome ; the reestablishing of the manufactures of Lyons, the creating of cotton mills and weaving looms which gave employment to millions of workmen, the encouragement given to the creating of beetroot sugar manufacture, which would make France independent of the colonies ; the museum enriched by works of art obtained by lawful means, either by purchase or by conditions of the treaties of peace, etc. ; agriculture encouraged : the introduction of merino, the

FIGURE 1. A SCENE FROM THE PLAY "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" BY SHAKESPEARE



cultivation of madder, the substitution of indigo for woad horse racing, etc : he added,

History will say that all this was accomplished in the midst of continual wars, without any loan, at a time when the public debt was daily decreasing-when the taxes were getting lighter and when considerable sums were being put in reserve.

The bas reliefs bear the following inscription.

1^o CRÉATION DE LA LÉGION D'HONNEUR :

I excited emulation, rewarded merit and extended the limits of glory (Memorial de Sainte-Hélène).

The order of the Legion of Honour was created by a law of year X.

On the 14th July 1804, the distribution of the decorations was made solemnly by the Emperor under the Dome of the Invalides (see page 42).

Napoleon in defence of this institution which was criticised at its very birth, said : *The unique decoration of the Legion of honour with the universality of its application, is the type of equality. This institution puts, on the same rank, prince, marshal and drummer. The soldiers unable to read or to write were proud, to wear, as a reward for having shed their blood for their country, the same decoration as the great talents of the civil order, and the latter attached all the more value to this reward of their works, because it was the decoration of the brave ».*

2^o LES GRANDS TRAVAUX PUBLICS :

Wherever my reign has passed, it has left durable traces of its benefits. (Memorial de Sainte-Hélène).

3^o PROTECTION AU COMMERCE ET A L'INDUSTRIE :

I. *Free trade is favourable to all classes, it agitates the imagination : it is identical with equality and tends naturally to independence.*

II. *Real industry does not consist in executing with all the means known and given. Art and genius is to accomplish in spite*

of difficulties and to find in that, little or nothing impossible.
(*Memorial Sainte-Hélène*¹).

4° LA COUR DES COMPTES :

I desire that by active supervision, faithlessness be repressed and the legal employment of public funds be guaranteed.

By a decree of 1807 the Emperor wishing to ensure the faithful administration of public money, surrounded the Cour des Comptes with all the prestige of a great authority. He made it a supreme court like the court of cassation and conferred the most important attributions on it.

5° L'UNIVERSITÉ :

Decree of 10th May MDCCCVI. There shall be formed under the name of Imperial University, a body charged exclusively with the teaching and public education all over the Empire.

The Emperor organised the University, regulated definitively the *Ecole Normale*, restored activity to the *École des Beaux-Arts*, created primary schools in all the communes, founded the *Lycees*, etc.

6° LE CONCORDAT :

The Gallican church brought back into being by light and concord.

In reestablishing in France, by a Concordat, my relations with the Popes, I meant to do so, said the Emperor, only under the aegis of the four propositions of the Gallican church; otherwise, I should have sacrificed the honour and independence of the Empire to the most absurd pretensions.

The Concordat was signed on the 15th July 1801.

1. Napoléon multiplied his encouragement of industry by rewards or important orders: he lent a million and a half to Richard Lenoir, the creator of cotton industry in France: in 1811, during the commercial crisis, he advanced, secretly, to the weavers of Amiens, the wages of their work people: he maintained the old industries of cloth and silk and the new ones of cotton, ironmongery, beetroot sugar, etc. — *Epoque contemporaine*, Albert Malet.

7^o LE CODE NAPOLEON :

My code alone, by its simplicity has done more good in France than the mass of laws that have preceded me. (Memorial).

A young woman holds up a table that the Emperor indicates by a gesture and on which is written : *code Napoleon — equal intelligible Justice for all*; whilst a second woman with outstretched hand, adheres to the Code.

On the other side an old man symbolising old law, is bending over another table, on which is inscribed *Droit roman, Institute de Justinien*, and a woman representing the Province tears up customary law¹.

8^o CRÉATION DU CONSEIL D'ÉTAT :

Council of state, III Nivose year VIII. Cooperate in the plans that I form for the prosperity of the people.

I wish them, said the Emperor, to govern by legal means and to legalise by the intervention of a constituted body, what they may be compelled to do.

9^o L'ADMINISTRATION FRANÇAISE :

Without order, administration is but chaos.

The Administration was organised with so much order in the hierarchy that the will of the sovereign was executed in every grade, from the ministers to the last agent, with the greatest punctiliousness. *I had, said the Emperor, rendered my ministries so easy that I put them within the reach of every body, had they but a little devotedness, zeal and activity for work.*

10^o PACIFICATION DES TROUBLES :

The disorganising principles vanish, factions give way, parties

1. In 1709, the assembly Constituante had decreed that a general code of simple law should be drawn up. The immense work of the civil Code was only carried out in 1804, through the energy of the first Consul.

To the Civil Code were added :

The Code de procedure civil 1805-1807.

The Code de commerce 1807.

The Code de instruction criminelle 1808.

The Code pénal 1810.

All Still in force in their essential parts.



SPECIMEN OF A STATUE IN THE GALLERY
by Pradier.

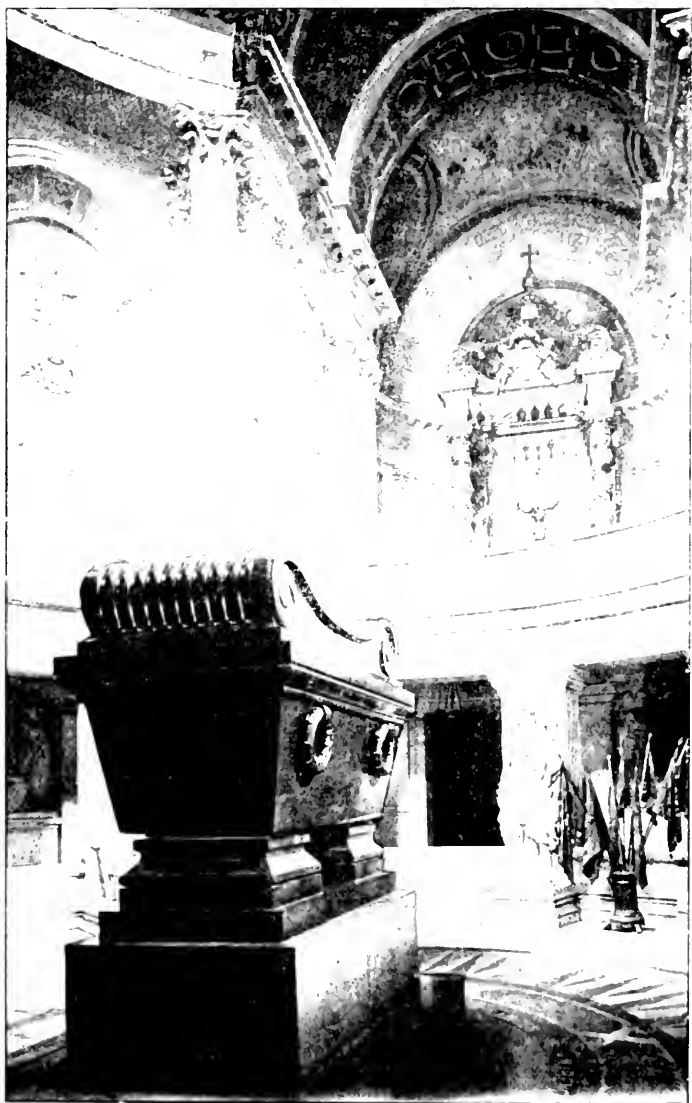
blend; wounds are healed, creation seems to have risen once again out of chaos.

The figures symbolise : Anarchy trampled under foot, the Church delivered. La Vendée pacified, the Reconciliation of the old Regime and the young Liberty, the Return of emigration.

The pillars which support the gallery of the crypt are formed by 12 marble statues 4 m. 50 high, symbolising the principal campaigns of the Emperor¹. These figures of winged women are draped; their eyes are fixed on the sarcophagus; they differ only by a few attributes which characterise them, and their attitudes are those of the Greek cariatides.

- I. — *Campaign of Italy* : Montenotte. Millesimo. Lodi, Castiglione. Arcola. Rivoli.
- II. — *Campaign of Egypt and Syria* : Pyramids, Mont Tabor. Aboukir.
- III. — *Campaign of Italy* : Passage of St Bernard. Montebello, Marengo.
- IV. — *First campaign of Austria* : Ulm, Austerlitz.
- V. — *Campaign of Prussia* : Jena.
- VI. — *Campaign of Poland* : Eylau. Friedland.
- VII. — *Campaign of Spain* : Madrid.
- VIII. — *Second campaign of Austria* : Ekmühl. Essling. Wagram.
- IX. — *Campaign of Russia* : The Moskwa.
- X. — *Campaign of Saxony* : Lutzen. Bautzen. Dresden. Leipzig. Hanau.
- XI. — *Campaign of France* : Brienne. Champaubert. Montmirail. Mangis. Craonne. Laon.
- XII. — *Campaign of Belgium* : Ligny-sous-Fleurus.

1. by Pradier.



THE SACRISTY

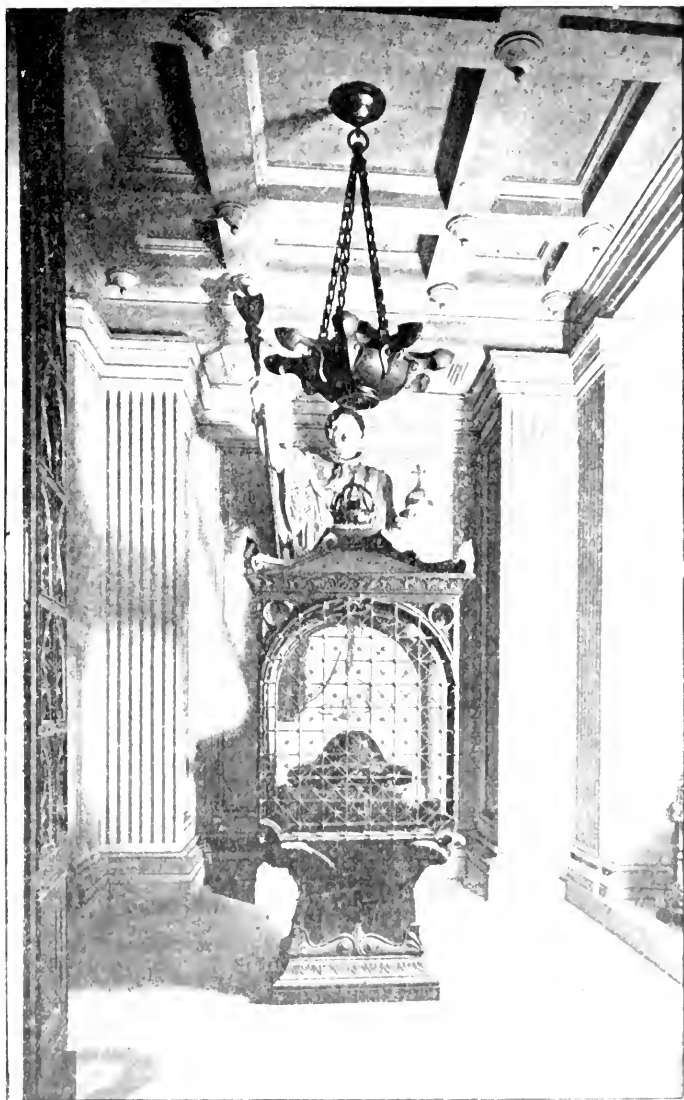
The crypt is entirely paved with a mosaic of coloured marble, forming large yellow stars, across the rays of which, wreaths of laurel are interlaced. In the intervals are the names of the great victories : *Rivoli, Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Yena, Friedland, Wagram, The Moskwa.*

In the centre rises the sarcophagus¹ made of four blocks : the basin or chest, the cover and the two supports.

Magnificent tomb, whose severe and majestic simplicity is not marred by useless sculpture ; it is placed on a socle of green granite of the Vosges.

1. Taken from the imperial quarries of Finland by the authorisation of the Emperor of Russia Nicholas I. The transport, cutting, and polishing, demanded considerable effort and labour.

2. The body of the Emperor clad in the uniform of the *Chasseurs de la vieille garde* is enclosed in six cases ; the first in tin ; the second in mahogany ; the third and fourth in lead, the fifth in ebony, the sixth in oak.



La Cella.

Opening on the gallery and enclosed by a grille door is a dark room called *la cella*, which constitutes the Reliquary and in which, in a glass case, are the relics of the Emperor.

These relics are : the hat Napoleon wore at Eylau¹, the sword he wore at Austerlitz², the grand cordon and the collar of the Legion of Honour³, the keys of the coffin.

A colossal statue of the Emperor in his coronation robes, the statue is in white marble enhanced with gilding (2 m. 66)⁴ and is placed at the end of the room. On each

1. This hat comes from the painter Gros, to whom, he had given it as a model. At his death (1835), it was bought by Dr Delacroix for the sum of 2017 fr. 50 and offered by him to Louis-Philippe.

2. In his will, Napoleon bequeathed to his son, the boxes, orders, camp bed, arms etc. having been used by him. At the the end of his will is a statement designating the sword that Napoleon wore at the *champ de Mai* 1815: two pairs of richly chased horse pistols from Versailles) his gold campaign writing case etc.

« *Je charge le comte Bertrand de soigner et de conserver ces objets et de les remettre à mon fils quand il aura seize ans.* »

Napoleon's son died without having had them.

General Bertrand handed over the sword to the king Louis Philippe, in spite of the protestations of king Joseph, the Emperor's brother who claimed it. This sword was deposited on the coffin on the 15th Dec 1840 when the ashes were brought back, then preserved by the governor of the Invalides and in 1863 put in the reliquary.

The sword is the arm that the Emperor generally wore : on the blade he had this inscription put *Epée que portait l'empereur à la bataille d'Austerlitz, 1805*. The hilt is entirely in chased gold: it bears the head of Alexander and the head of Cæsar etc. On the quillon is written *Bremais orfèvre du Premier Consul*.

3. This Collar was offered to the Emperor by the town of Paris : it was given back (1843) by king Joseph the Emperor's brother.

4. by Simart.

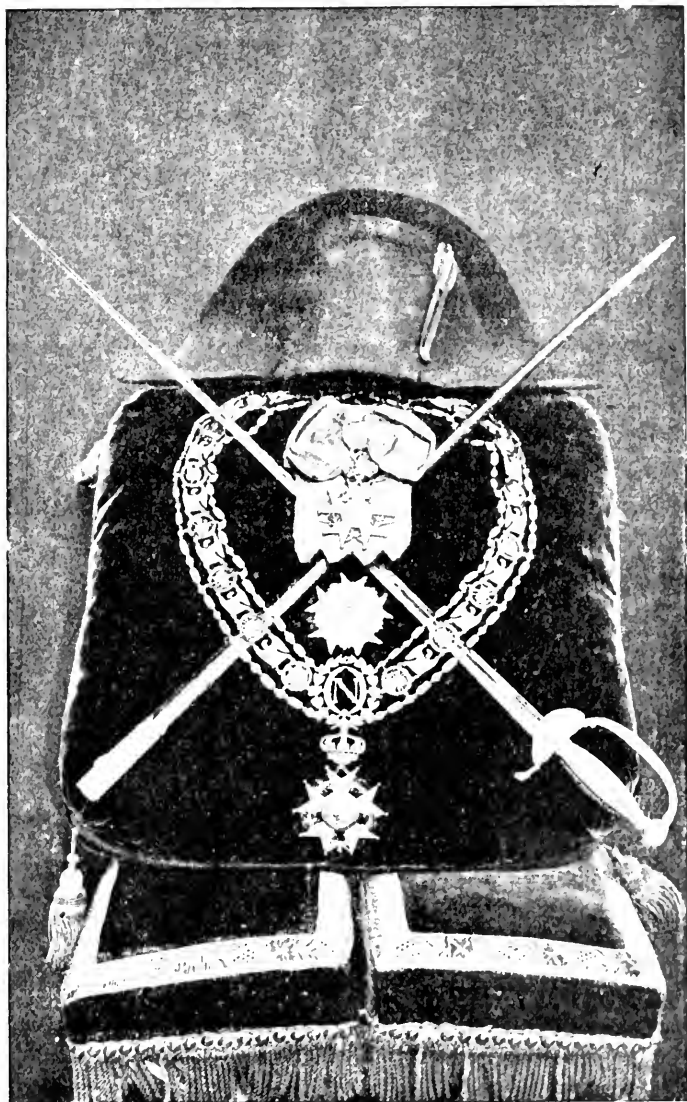


STATUE OF NAPOLEON
(Colta).

side of it, are large bronze tripods originally made to hold flags.

On the walls are engraved the names of the battles, a repetition of those engraved on the *Arc de Triomphe*.

The general aspect of the monument which constitutes the sepulchre of Napoleon presents a character of simple yet grand majesty. It is in such harmony with the edifice that even the Dome seems to have been erected for this magnificent sepulchre.



THE SWORD OF AUSTERLITZ. THE EAGLE OF ALEXANDER
OF THE VICTORY OF AUSTERLITZ
(Reliquary.)

Trophies placed in the Crypt.

Six fascicles of flags taken from the enemy during the wars of the Empire are placed around the sarcophagus.

Fifty four flags brought back from the campaign of Austerlitz were given to the Senate. They escaped, thus, the destruction of the trophies, ordered by Marshal Sérurier on the 30th March 1814.

These flags were given by the Chamber of Peers (11th Dec 1840) to be deposited near the Emperor's tomb.

Some absolutely destroyed by time, have been replaced since by other trophies of the wars of the Empire.

At the present time (1909) there are in the crypt, 54 flags or standards viz :

45 Austrian flags.

4 Spanish —

1 Russian —

1 English —

1 Prussian —

1 Bavarian —

1 Portuguese —

First pylon, Moskwa to the right of the entrance :

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 39. | } | Austrian flags. Campaign of 1805. |
| 40. | | |
| 41. | | |
| 42. | | |
| 43. | | |
| 44. | | |
| 46. | | |
| 55. | } | 154. — Spanish flag. Wars of the 1 st Empire. |
| | | |

Second pylon, Wagram :

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 31. | } | Austrian flags. Campaign of 1805. |
| 34. | | |
| 35. | | |
| 36. | | |
| 38. | | |
| 52. | | |
| 53. | | |
| 63. | } | 79. — Bavarian flag. Wars of the 1 st Empire. |
| | | |

Third pylon, Friedland :

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 26. | } | Austrian flags. Campaign of 1805. |
| 27. | | |
| 28. | | |
| 29. | | |
| 30. | | |
| 31. | | |
| 33. | | |
| 73. | } | 156. — Spanish flag. Wars of the 1 st Empire. |
| | | |

1. From the catalogue of the *Musée de l'armée*.

Fourth pylon, Austerlitz :

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 12. | } | Austrian flags. Campaign of 1805. |
| 22. | | |
| 23. | | |
| 24. | | |
| 25. | | |
| 54. | | |
| 58. | } | |
| 82. — Spanish flag. Wars of the 1 st Empire. | | |
| 167. — English flag. Campaign of 1814. | | |

Fifth pylon, Marengo :

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 18. | } | Austrian flags. Campaign of 1805. |
| 19. | | |
| 20. | | |
| 21. | | |
| 50. | | |
| 51. | | |
| 59. | } | |
| 155. — Spanish flag. Wars of the 1 st Empire. | | |
| 172. — Russian standard. Campaign of 1814. | | |

Sixth pylon, Pyramids :

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 13. | } | Austrian flags. Campaign of 1805. |
| 14. | | |
| 15. | | |
| 16. | | |
| 17. | | |
| 45. | | |
| 60. | } | |
| 70. — Prussian flag. Campaign of 1806. | | |
| 144. — Portuguese flag. Wars of the 1 st Empire. | | |
-

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON

When the government of king Louis Philippe had obtained from the English government the restitution of the mortal remains of the emperor Napoleon who died on the 5th May 1821 and was buried at St-Helena, M. de Remusat minister of the Interior, expressed himself in these terms, on the 12th May 1840, at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies;

« The king has ordered H. R. H. the prince of Joinville to repair with his frigate to the island of St-Helena to bring back the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

We are here to ask you for the means necessary to receive them on the land of France with the dignity worthy of them and to erect for Napoleon, his last tomb...

These remains will be deposited in the Invalides. It is of great importance for the majesty of such a souvenir that this august sepulchre should not remain exposed on a public place or amidst a noisy heedless crowd. It is seemly, that it should be placed in a silent and sacred spot, where it can be visited, in subdued thoughtfulness, by all those who respect glory and genius, greatness and misfortune.

1. See : *Tombeau de Napoleon I^{er} érigé dans le Dome des Invalides* par M. Visconti architecte de S. M. l'Empereur. Paris Curmer 1853.

Consult also a small well informed anonymous book : *Visite à l'Hôtel des Invalides*, Paris Dentu 1863.

« He was emperor and king, he was a rightful sovereign of our country. As such, he could be interred at St-Denis; but Napoleon must not have the ordinary sepulchre of kings. He must still reign and command within the precincts of a place, where the soldiers of the Country go for rest and where those called to defend their country will go for inspiration. His sword will be deposited on his tomb.

Art will erect under the Dome, in the middle of the temple consecrated by religion to the God of the armies, a tomb worthy, if that be possible, of the name to be engraved on it. This monument must be of simple beauty, of vast dimensions and have an aspect of immutable solidity, which would seem to defy the action of time, Napoleon must have a monument as durable as his memory....

The prince of Joinville sailed from Toulon on the 7th July 1840 with the frigate *La Belle Poule* which was accompanied by the corvette *La Favorite*.

The expedition dropped anchor in the James-Town roads at St-Helena in the 8th October.

Tomb of Napoleon at St Helena.

The Emperor died on the 5th May 1821 at half past five in the evening : his obsequies were celebrated on the 9th of May.

The governor Hudson Lowe did not render him the honours of a sovereign, but only those of a commander in chief.

The Emperor had designated the place of his burial, near a spring, shaded by two willows, at the bottom of a ravine of verdure, which since, has been called the *Val des Géraniums*.

The tomb was covered with three large flags of lime stone.

No inscription was engraved on it, because Hudson Lowe would have the name of Bonaparte added to Napoleon, to which Marshal Bertrand and General Montholon would not consent.

This circumstance inspired Lamartine to write the following lines.

Ici git.... point de nom!.... demandez à la Terre!
 Ce nom, il est inscrit en sanglants caractères,
 Des bords du Tanais au sommet du Cèdar,
 Sur le bronze et le marbre, et sur le sein des braves,
 Et jusque dans le cœur de ces troupeaux d'esclaves
 Qu'il foulait tremblants sous son char!

Jamais nom qu'ici-bas, toute langue prononce,
 Sur l'aile de la tondre aussi loin ne vola,
 Jamais d'aucun mortel le pied qu'un souffle efface,
 N'imprima sur le sol une plus torte trace,
 Et ce pied s'est arrêté là.

Septième méditation.)

1. See in the musée de l'armée (room of the souvenir of Napoleon) a lithography representing the funeral cortege.

A Military post furnishing a sentinel was set up near the tomb.

On the 15th october 1840, the exhumation of the coffin was performed under the direction of M. Auguste de Rohan Chabot secretary to the Embassy, commissary of H. M. the King of the French and Charles, Corsan Alexander, captain commanding the corps of engineers at St-Helena, delegated by H. E. Major general Middlemore governor commander in chief of the forces of H. B. M. at St-Helena.

In the presence.

Of Baron de Las Cases, deputy;

Baron Gourgaud, lieutenant général, aide de camp of the King.

M. Marchand, one of the testamentary executors;

1. The tomb of Napoleon at St Helena was enclosed by an iron railing.

The tomb covered with flagstones about 0 m. 15 thick, covered a surface of 3 m. 46 \times 2 m. 46.

The vault was 3 m. 30 deep, 4 m. 40 wide and 2 m. 40 long; at a depth of 2 m. 50 there were two superposed layers of cement and under these was a large flagstone 1 m. 98 \times 0 m. 90 and 0 m. 12 thick covering over the coffin.

Extract from *Mémoire de Sainte Helène* by the count de Las cases, followed by the *Historique de la translation des restes mortels de l'Empereur Napoleon aux Invalides* Paris E. Bourdin, editeur 5 rue de Seine).

The flagstones of the tomb of Saint Helena were brought on board the *Belle Poule* the day after the exhumation: the evening before the departure, they were taken down into the hold.

After the arrival of the frigate at Cherbourg and the transport of the coffin to Paris they remained on board. The officer left in charge of the frigate sent them to the arsenal.

In 1909 M. A. Picard minister of the Marine prescribed their being deposited in the Invalides.

See in the *archives* a note of 22nd march 1902 drawn up by M. Jonan, a retired port captain, who was then a midshipman on board the *Belle Poule*, and who avers the authenticity of these stones.

Count Bertrand, lieutenant general accompanied by his son Arthur Bertrand.

Ablé Coquereau, chaplain to the *Belle Poule*.

Messrs Saint-Denis, Noverraz, Archambault, Pierron old servitors of the Emperor :

Captain of corvette, Guyen, commanding the corvette the *Favorite*.

Captain of corvette, Charner, second commander of the *Belle Poule*.

Captain of corvette, Doret, commanding the brig the *Oreste*.

Dr Guillard, surgeon major of the frigate the *Belle Poule*.

And six other persons of English nationality.

The work begun about midnight was finished about eight in the morning. The coffin taken up out of the grave the cases were opened.

The body was found in a remarkable state of preservation. (The coffin remained open only two minutes).

The cortege, escorted by the militia and garrison troops, accompanied by the generals, Bertrand and de Gourmand, MM. de Las Cases and Marchand, the latter one of the old servitors and testamentary executors of Napoleon of whom he said « *The services he rendered me were those of a friend* », bended its way to the sea. The honours of a sovereign which had been refused at the time of his death, were then rendered by the English garrison and the French naval division.

The English governor then delivered up the coffin to the prince of Joinville and it was taken on board the frigate¹.

On the 18th October, the *Belle Poule* left St-Helena it arrived on the 30th November at Cherbourg.

1. Report of the surgeon of the *Belle Poule*.

2. See : *Vieux souvenirs 1818-1848*, by the prince of Joinville, Paris, Calman Levy.

On the 8th December, the coffin was transhipped to the *Normandy* : on the 9th it arrived in the roadstead of the Havre below Rouen : it was then put on board the steamboat the *Dorade* which arrived in the evening of the 14th at Courbevoie.

On the 15th December, it entered Paris with pomp and splendour « Paris opened its arms to receive its mighty dead » amidst a people penetrated with a great feeling of awe and admiration.

King Louis-Philippe accompanied by the queen and attended by the prince and princesses of the royal family waited for the body in the church at the entrance of the chapel of the Dome.

The prince of Joinville said :

Sire, I present you the body of the Emperor Napoleon.

The king answered in a loud voice :

I receive it in the name of France.

Then taking the sword of the Emperor presented to him by Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, minister of war, he handed it to General Bertrand :

General, here is the sword of the day of Austerlitz, lay it on the coffin of the Emperor Napoleon.

The coffin was then placed under the catafalque, and the religious ceremony was performed by the archbishop of Paris¹.

On the 6th February 1841, the body was transferred to the chapel St-Jérôme until the completion of the definitive monument in which it was deposited on the 2nd April 1861.

1. Extract of official report.

THE LAST INVALIDS.

In concluding, we think it right to render a final homage to the last invalids and their benefactors.

We reproduce further on the inscriptions of the marble tablets dedicated to the memory of the donators.

These tablets, that were formerly in one of the refectories, are now, kept in one of the rooms of the Musée de l'Armée, in which the souvenirs of this great Institution, now extinct, have been placed.

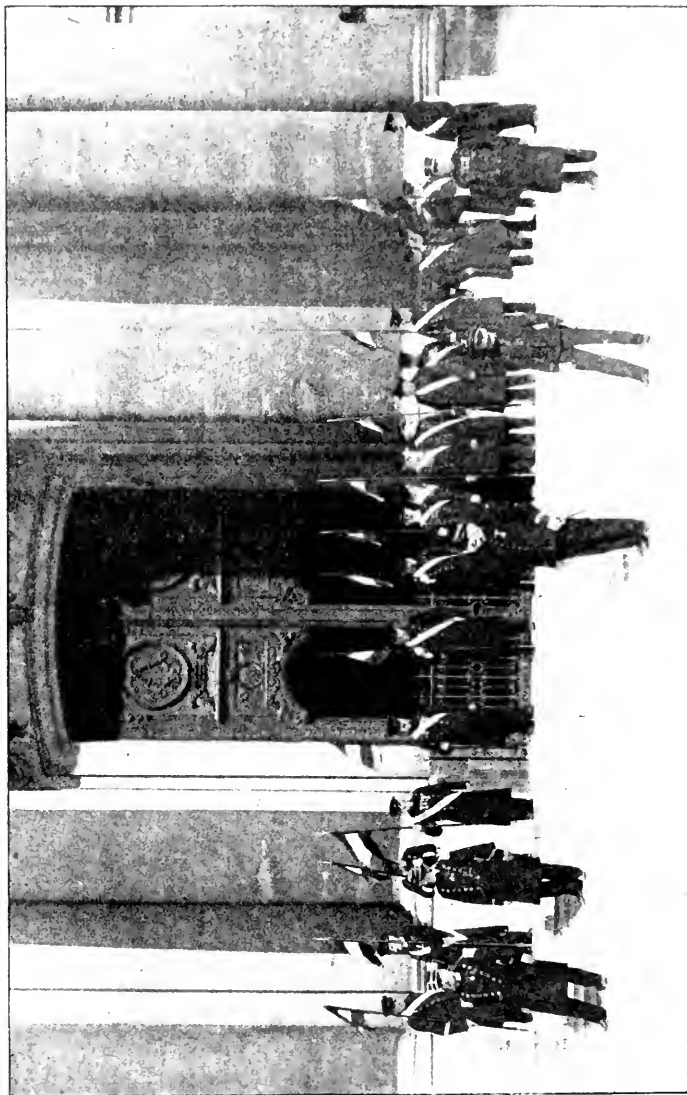
« Benefactors of the Hotel des Invalides ».

Mlle Emilie TRINQUET
daughter of Nicolas Trinquet
chief of the 3rd Bataillon
of the 36th Demi-Brigade
Killed on the 19th Brumaire year IV
left her fortune
to the Invalids of the French Armies
in Memory of her father
1856

Anonymous gift
of a sum of 3000 francs
The interest
to go to relieve
The widows of the Invalids
1855

Marshal GUYARD
Gift of 12000 francs
invested in Government stocks
to succour the widows
of the Invalids
1852

THE LASH INVALIDS
Door of the Dome, 1907



Captain
Columbain,

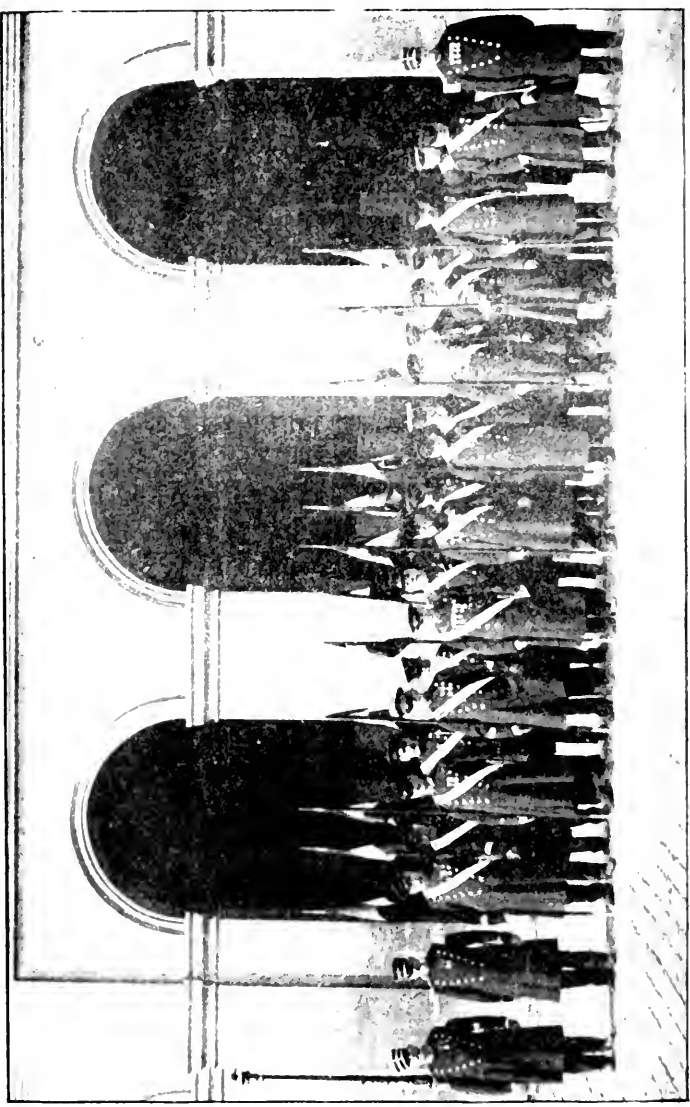
Lieutenant
Ruttner,

Commandant
Mery,

Adjutant
Petit,

Adjutant
Lecomte,

THE EAST INVALIDS
Entrance to the church, 1907.



Captain Lieutenant
Columbo Burtner

Adjutant
LeCombe

General of Division SAUCC
 gift of 10 000 francs
 invested in Government stocks
 to help the widows
 of the Invalids
 1855

Legacy FARDOUX
 of 250 francs
 of Government Stocks
 to be distributed amongst
 the most deserving Invalids
 1877

Baron CAZEAUX
 Colonel Major of the Hotel des Invalides
 Legacy of 200 francs of Government Stocks
 at 3 per cent,
 in favour of the most deserving Invalid
 1883

EXTRACT OF THE CATALOGUE OF THE MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE

In one of the rooms of the Musée de l'Armée have been gathered together all the plans, portraits, photographs, small objects concerning the Invalides and bearing on its history.

We give further on the nomenclature according to the catalogue of the Musée.

C. b.

1. VETERAN'S MEDAILLION LOUIS XV. — Oval medallion, in chased brass, bearing two swords saltirewise with brevet collection of general Vanson.

D. b.

17. LOUVOIS (François Michel Le Tellier Marquis de 1641-1691. by Desjardins. — Minister of War, under Louis XIV, contributed to the foundation of the Hotel des Invalides. Bust in plaster façon terra cotta. H. 0. 84. Casting of the Beaux Arts.

1. The letters of the catalogue correspond to the following divisions :

- A. foreign flags (Trophies of war).
- B. French flags.
- C. Military souvenirs.
- D. Sculptures.
- E. Paintings.
- F. Drawings, engravings, photographs.
- G. History of French military costume.
- H. History of foreign military costume.
- I. Brevets, manuscripts.
- K. Medals, coins, seals.
- L. Plans.
- M. furniture, objects of art

25. — PARMENTIER (Antoine Augustin, 1737-1813. — Apothecary-major at the Hôtel des Invalides from 1766 to 1773. First Pharmacist of the armies. Germinal year VIII. Introduced into France the cultivation of potatoes. Bronzed plaster bust. H. 0, 70.

E. a.

9. — ESPAGNAC (J. B. Joseph de Sahuguet, Baron d' 1713-1783. — Lieutenant general Governor to the Invalides (1766-1783) framed painting H. 1, 00; W. 0, 75.

93. — H. I. H. prince JEROME Bonaparte KING OF WEST-PHALIA, 1784-1860. Given by H. I. H. prince Napoleon on the 10th October 1864. Governor of the Invalides 1848-1853 Marshal of France in 1850. Framed painting. H. 1, 18; W. 0, 88.

122. — SAHUC (Lieutenant general), 1755-1813. — Portrait bequeathed by his widow, with 10000 francs to the Hôtel des Invalides. — Lieutenant general, died at Frankfort on Main on the 26th October 1813. Framed pastel. H. 0, 22; W. 0, 18.

126. — CASANOVA Arrigghi de **DUC DE PADOUE, 1778-1853.** — Gift of the duke of Padua, his son, on the 19th September 1866. — General of division at Essling; Governor of the Invalides 1853 Framed painting H. 1, 47; W. 0, 90.

180. — MONCEY B. A. Jeannot de **DUC DE CONEGLIANO, 1754-1842.** — Marshal of France from 1804 and Governor of the Invalides 1833-1842 Framed painting H. 1, 18; W. 0, 92.

222. — OUDINOT Charles-Nicolas) duc de **REGGIO, 1767-1847,** by Pills. Framed painting. H. 1, 00; W. 0, 75.

223. — COIGNY F. H. de Franquetot, Duc de, 1737-1821. — Peer and Marshal of France. Governor of the Invalides 1816-1821. Framed painting H. 1, 25; W. 0, 95.

225. — DAMOUR Jean Mathias. — Sergeant of the 10th 1/2 Brigade of the Veterans in 1805. Invalid pensioner, by Vignerot. Framed painting. H. 0, 55; W. 0, 45.

282. — BRISSARD Vincent. — Honorary invalid lieutenant. Guardian of the Dome 1832-1850, by Tartarat 1837. Framed painting H. 0, 78; W. 0, 62.



VEPVE BRITON, INVALED LIEUTENANT

317. — MANTIMPREY General Comte de, 1883. — General of division in 1855, Governor of the Invalides 1870-1883. Framed painting H. 0,72; W. 0,59.

338. — LAWËSTINE Marquis de, 1786-1870. — General of division and Senator, Governor of the Invalides (1863-1870). Framed painting. H. 1,17; W. 0,88.

E. b.

154. — Napoleon distributing the decorations of the Legion of Honour in the Hotel des Invalides on the 14th July 1804. — First sketch of the picture by Debret at Versailles. Gift of the count Louis de Turenne H. 0,21; W. 0,24. Framed painting.

E. c.

108. — Officer of the Invalids Reign of Louis XVI. — Framed painting. H. 0,53; W. 0,44. Collection Canut.

142. — Lieutenant-colonel of the Invalids (1789). — Framed painting H. 0,40; W. 0,30. Gift of « La Sabretache ».

311. — Captain of the Invalids (Restoration). — Framed painting. H. 0,60; W. 0,47.

354. — Invalid sergeant (1844. — Framed painting H. 0,60; W. 0,50. Reproduction of a miniature belonging to Mr Cottrean.

480. — Invalids veteran sub-officers), 1661, by Dumaresq. Framed Gouache. H. 0,60; W. 0,41. — Types of uniforms. Gift of the Ministère de l'Instruction publique and Beaux-Arts.

F. a.

80. — BRUAND Liberal, 1635-1697. — One of the founders of the Academy of Architecture, Architect of the Hôtel des Invalides. Plate by Mr Peppers of a painting by J. Varnier 1846. Governor's salon. H. 0,22; W. 0,71; oval form.

81. — MANSART Jules Hardoin, 1646-1708. — Superintendent of the buildings and Architect of Louis XIV. Architect of the Dome and the south facade of the Invalides. Plate by Mr Pepper of a painting by J. Varnier 1846. H. 0,22; W. 0,17; oval form.



A REVIEW AT THE EXHIBITS

Designed by Chas. M. Russell

1894

82. — BRUAND and MANSART. — Photographic reproduction of a painting by J. Varnier 1846 in the drawing room of the Governor of the Hotel des Invalides. H. 0,14; W. 0,21.

179. — BRULON (Angelique Duchemin, veuve, 1772-1859. — Admitted as a volunteer, became a caporal in 1792 at 20 and sergeant in 1794. Wounded three times in war and two brilliant actions in the field, honorary sub-lieutenant to the Invalides in 1822, chevalier of the Legion of Honour, obtained the Medal of St-Helena. Framed engraving. H. 0,22; W. 0,16.

332. — LA TOUR MAUBOURG (Marie Victor de FAY, marquis de). 1768-1850. — Wounded at the Moskwa, a leg carried off at Leipzig. Minister of war from 1819 to 1821. Governor of the Invalides from 1821 to 1890. Framed photograph H. 0,26; W. 0,18.

553. — LAWËSTINE (marquis de), 1786-1870. — General of division and Senator. Governor of the Invalides from 1863 to 1870. A proof lithography (framed). H. 0,38; W. 0,25. Collection of General Vanson.

668. — SUMPT (Louis Joseph). — General of brigade 1816-1891. — Commanding the Hotel des Invalides (1883-1891). Lithog H. 0,16; W. 0,13.

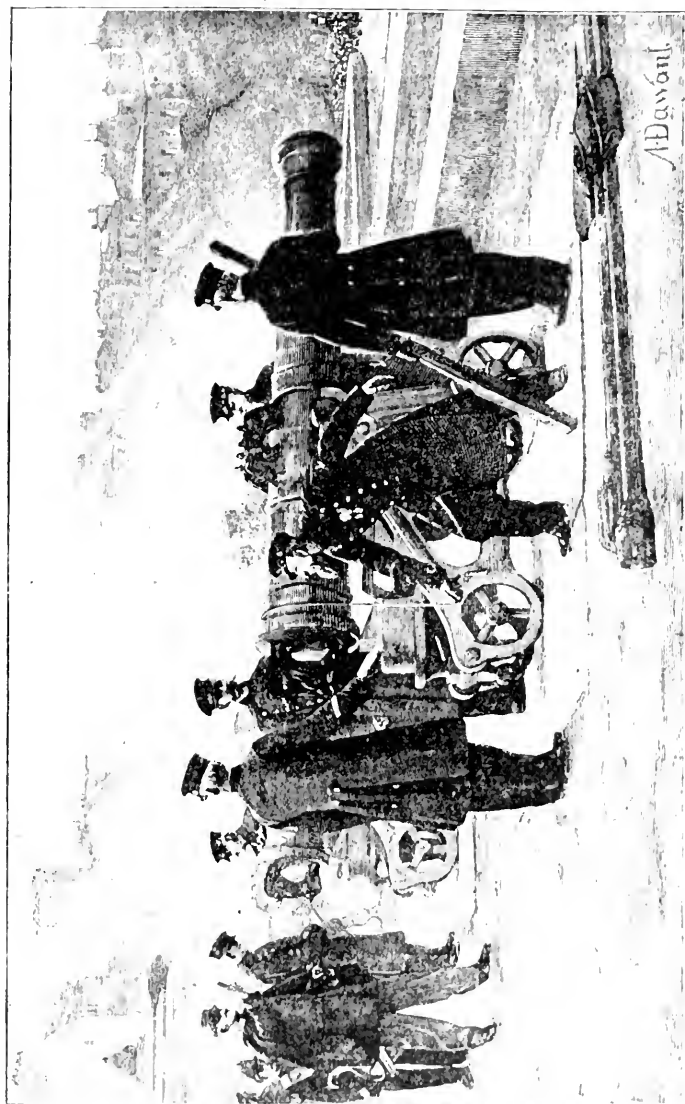
702. — ARNOUX (Edouard Paul). — 1822-1902. General of Brigade, Commanding the Hotel des Invalides (1891-1902). Grievously-wounded at Spickeren (6th August 1870) as lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Infantry. Photograph (framed). H. 0,21; W. 0,16.

707. — The invalid soldier DUMONT and his son Georges-Antoine, last drummer of the Invalides. Two framed photographs. H. 0,15; W. 0,10.

719. — Invalids officers, June 1908. — The last invalid officers: Commandant Gallois, Lieutenant Buttner, adjudant Lecoite. In the background General of division Niox, commanding the National Establishment of the Invalides. Framed photograph. H. 0,16; W. 0,21.

720. — The last invalids (June 1908). — Framed photograph. H. 0,27; W. 0,39.

721. — Invalides (commanding and administrative staff of the national establishment of the 11th June 1908. — General



FROM THE PICTURE BY A. DAWANT.
 Dawant in the museum of the Havre.

of Division Niox, commanding the national establishment of the Invalides. — Mery retired major, military commandant. — Dr Sabatier major-doctor, first class. — Courtot first class pharmacist major. Muller, officer of administration first class. Framed photograph. H. 0,15; W. 0,22.

F. b.

139. — Baron d'Espagnac giving an invalid, his pardon from a picture by Boulay. Framed photograph. H. 0,17; W. 0,21.

234. — Napoleon distributing the decorations of the Legion of Honour, in the Hotel des Invalides. 14th July 1804. Framed photograph of the picture by Debret at Versailles. H. 0,20; W. 0,25.

654. — A review at the Invalides. — Marching past, by Morel. Cutting from newspaper *le Monde illustré* framed. H. 0,38; W. 0,25.

655. — The last Sunday review passed by General de Martimprey at the Invalides. Framed Newspaper cutting H. 0,22; W. 0,32.

656. — A Salvo at the Invalides. National fete. From the picture by A. Dawant, salon 1883, belonging to the Museum of the Havre. Cutting from the newspaper *l'Illustration*. H. 0,10; W. 0,30.

687. — Ceremony of the reception of the flag of the 200th at the Invalides. Cutting from paper *l'Illustration* framed H. 0,32; W. 0,51.

688. — The flag of the regiment of Algeria at the Invalides. Cutting from paper *l'Illustration* (framed) H. 0,30; W. 0,27.

689. — The flags of the garrison of Paris saluting the flags of the expedition of China by Redon. Cutting from the newspaper, *le Monde illustré*, framed H. 0,27; L. 0,21.

690. — The flags of the expeditionary corps of China received at the Musée de l'armée, on the 30th Oct. 1901, by Morel, cutting from paper *le Monde illustré* H. 0,17 W. 0,21.

F. c.

241. — Invalids and Veterans. Ten prints in a frame. Collection Canut (1898) Types of uniforms : 1^{re} Invalid; 2^e The Invalid



RECEPTION OF THE FLAGS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF CHINA ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1901
Design by G. Morel. — *Monde illustré*.

by Charlet); 3° Invalids (present costume); 4° Invalid (1812); 5° Veterans of 1834 (by Foussercau); 6° The Invalids 1848; 7° Veteran invalid; 8° Invalid (by A. Gerard); 9° Invalid 1834 by Foussercau; 10° Veteran.

242. — Invalids (1823); coloured print H. 0,35 W. 0,26. Types of uniforms.

631. — The Invalids, from a water colour by Renouard H. 0,14; W. 0,21, cutting from newspaper framed.

632. — The Invalids a few types, from a water colour by Renouard. Cutting from paper framed H. 8,35; W. 0,26.

633. — Section of the Invalides (1906), Framed photograph. H. 0,34 W. 0,46.

634. — Going out of church (Invalides), Drawing from nature by Renouard. Cutting from the paper *l'Illustration* framed H. 0,39; W. 0,37.

635. — The firing of the cannon at the Invalides. Framed photograph H. 0, 34; W. 0,47.

636. — Invalids. Intimate life. Phototypy (framed) H. 0,28. W. 0,38.

637. — The Invalids : Mending. Drawing from nature, by Renouard. Cutting from paper *l'Illustration* framed H. 0,30 W. 0,22.

638. The Invalides. The guard room. — The blind. Drawing from nature, by Renouard. Newspaper cuttings (1 frame) H. 0,22; W. 0,14.

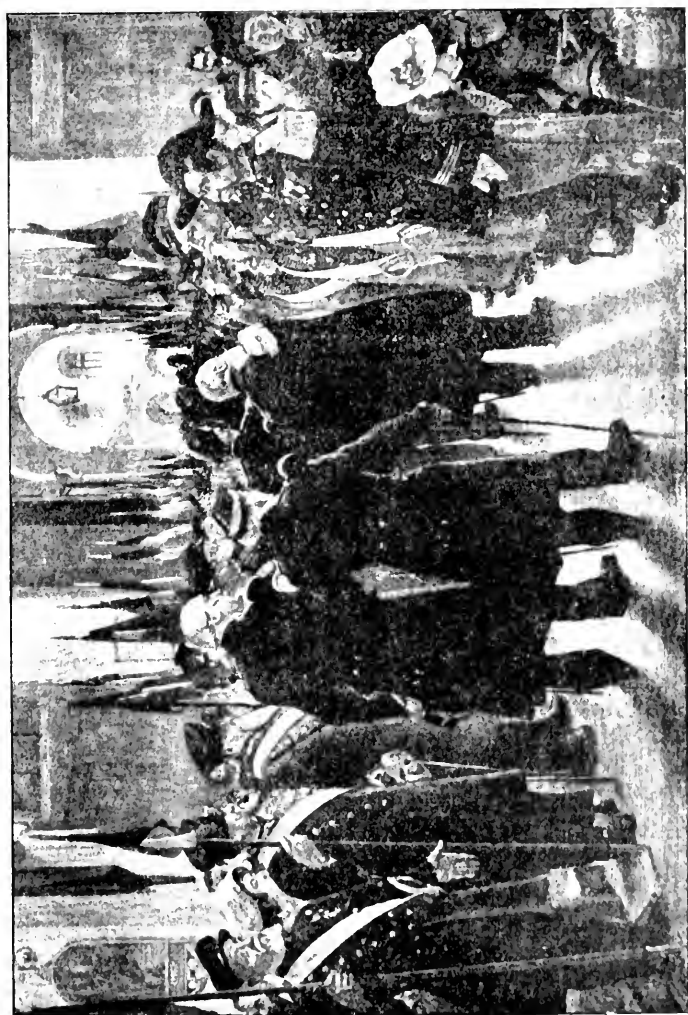
639. — The old kitchen of the Invalides. Framed Phototypy H. 0,29; W. 0,38.

640. — The present kitchen of the Invalides 1909. Framed Phototypy H. 0,28; W. 0,38.

641. — The dormitory of the Invalides, Framed phototypy. H. 0,27; W. 0,37.

F. d.

216. — The hall of the Marshals. Framed photograph. H. 0,20; W. 0,25.



THE ACTORS IN THE CLOAK

218. — Plan and elevation in perspective of one of the four large refectories of the soldiers of the **Royal Hotel des Invalides** which is the first to the left on entering from Paris, by Le Pautre. Calcography of the Louvre. H. 0,40; W. 0,44.

219. — **Refectory of the invalid soldiers (eastern side)**. Framed print. H. 0,38; W. 0,48.

220 — **Visit of the sovereigns of Norway to the Invalides.** 1907. — Framed photograph. H. 0,60; W. 0,70.

221. — **Perspective view of the Hotel des Invalides with its outer premises**, by L. Le Pautre. Framed Print. H. 1,10; W. 0,78.

222. — **View of the Hotel des Invalides taken from the Cours la Reine.** — Drawn by Courvoisiers. Engraved by Fortier. Framed print. H. 0,25; W. 0,40.

223 — **Perspective view of the Hotel des Invalides side towards the Cours la Reine**, by Pierre Le Pautre. Calcography of the Louvre H. 0,38; W. 0,55.

224. — **Perspective view of the Hotel des Invalides with a part of its outer premises (side towards Grenelle)**, by D. Marot. Calcography of the Louvre. H. 0,38; W. 0,55.

225. — **Elevation of the façade of the back of the Royal Hotel of the Invalides in which the portal and the Dome of the great church with a part of the Infirmary are seen.** — Framed print. H. 0,45; W. 1,00.

226. — **General plan of the church of the Dome.** — Calcography of the Louvre. H. 0,60; W. 0,45.

227. — **Section or interior view and perspective of the magnificent royal church of the Invalides** — Framed print. H. 0,45; W. 0,58.

228. — **Geometrical Section and elevation of the Dome**, by Chevotet. Framed print. H. 0,50; W. 0,29.

229-230. — **Dormer window and corner group of the court of honour of the Hotel des Invalides.** Four photographs 2 frames.

231. — **Nine photographs of the Hotel des Invalides** 1 frame¹. 1° Batterie triomphale; 2° Facade of the church court of honour;



INVALID COMPANY, U. S. ARMY.

3° Court of honour; 4° Invalids in the covered walk; 5° Court of honour; 6° Section of Invalids on the steps of the church of the Dome; 7° Statue of Hoche; 8° General view of the Hotel des Invalides; 9° View of the Dome of the Hotel des Invalides.

232. — Seven photographs of the chapel and Dome of the Invalides (1 frame) : 1° View of the pourtour of the tomb; 2° The tomb of Napoleon I; 3° Church St-Louis (organ); 4° Church St-Louis (high altar); 5° Pulpit; 6° Tomb of Napoleon I; 7° High altar of the church of the Dome.

G. a.

1. — Invalid Captain (1908). — Costumed manikin dressed in coat, trousers, cap, epaulets, sword, cross of the Legion of Honour and Medal of St-Helena.

2. — Invalid Sergeant (1908). — Manikin dressed in capote, trousers, cap, belt, sabre, lance, cross of the Legion of Honour and medal of Italy.

3. — Invalid Caporal (1908). — Manikin dressed in capote, trousers, cap, belt, sabre, lance, military medal and medal of Crimea.

4. — Invalid drummer. — Manikin dressed in tunic, trousers, shako, belt, epaulets, apron, drum, and drumsticks.

G. d.

352-353. — Two swords { of Invalid officers and soldiers
458 to 488. — Four sabres { forming panoplies.

G. e.

7. — Drummer master stick. — Long. 1,30, bearing inscription « Imperial Hotel des Invalides ».

I.

11 to 8. — Manuscripts relating to the Invalides on parchment¹.

The principal ones are :

1° Edict of the foundation of the Royal Hotel of the Invalides

THE CAST INVOLVED OFFICERS
June 1908



(April 1674) (with autograph signatures of Louis XIV and Michel Le Tellier).

2^o Edict on the interior service and discipline of the Hotel des Invalides (January 1676) (with autograph signatures of Louis XIV and Colbert.)

3^o Edict for the increase of freesalt and franchise of wine taken to the Hotel des Invalides (1676) signatures of Louis XIV and Colbert.

4^o Patent letters authorising the Hotel des Invalides to make a loan of 400 000 francs as life annuity (14 August 1760) with signatures of Louis XV and Marshal Duke de Belle-Isle.

5^o Edict concerning the *manicrocs* (1766) with autograph signature of the Duke de Choiseul.

6^o Pay of the Director of the Invalides (1704) signature of Chamillard.

7^o Regulations on the habiliments of the Invalids (1767) signature of the duke de Choiseul.

8^o Edict concerning the barracking and lodging at the Hotel des Invalides (November 1770) signatures of Louis XVI and Montbarey.

26. — Certificate in favour of the admission of the soldier Saint Armand in the Invalides. — Autograph signature of Haute-fort de Susaile, Lieutenant general of the armies of the king (Colmar, 12th May 1704).

L

1. — Relief plan of the Hotel des Invalides. — « Relief plan of 3 m. 33 × 2 m. 33, on the scale of 160^o. The date of the construction is unknown, but it figures on the oldest plan of the gallery of relief plans dated from 1757. It was repaired and restored in 1815 by the artists of the gallery, then enlarged by the same in 1838; and was then placed in the Library of the Hotel des Invalides. It was put back in the Gallery in 1796 ».

Information taken from the « Catalogue of the gallery of the relief plans of the forts. »

Given to the Establishment of the Invalides 1907.

M.

1. — Piece of old furniture coming from the Hotel des Invalides. — Wardrobe with a door, half in solid half in eleven small columns.

2 to 5. — Apothecary jars belonging to the Invalides H. 1.10. Four jars coming from the apothecary of the old Hotel des Invalides. On one of them, the royal crown and the three fleur-de-lis are surcharged with revolutionary emblems. « Victor's fasces surmounted by the Phrygian cap. »

The revolutionary emblems are also on the three others.

6 to 8. — Fireplace plates belonging to the Invalides H. 0.81; W. 0.65. — Three plates bearing three fleur-de-lys surmounted by the royal crown encircled by the collar of the St-Esprit.

According to Dr Adalbert Charvet, *Annales Heraldiques*, the royal mantle on which the écu — shield is placed, instead of being figured in velvet, as it was customary, is replaced by fur — a bear's skin, the head turned downwards — a very rare particularity in the arms of France.

But few souvenirs remain of the furniture of the old Hôtel des Invalides. A few pieces, most of them belonging to the epoch of the Empire, are kept in the Council halls, in the offices and in the apartment of the general commanding the establishment.

They are quite disparate. The most interesting have been given over recently to the Museum of the Louvre and the Museum des Arts décoratifs¹.

1. A centre console table (Museum of the Louvre) A Louis XV bureau in marquetry by the cabinet maker of the king (museum of the Louvre), an exact copy of it has been made, and is placed in the council hall. A secretary and a chest of drawers in elm, Empire with wrought bras ornaments (museum des arts décoratifs) copies of them are placed in the council hall.

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<i>In perpetuum providens has sedes posuit.</i>	7
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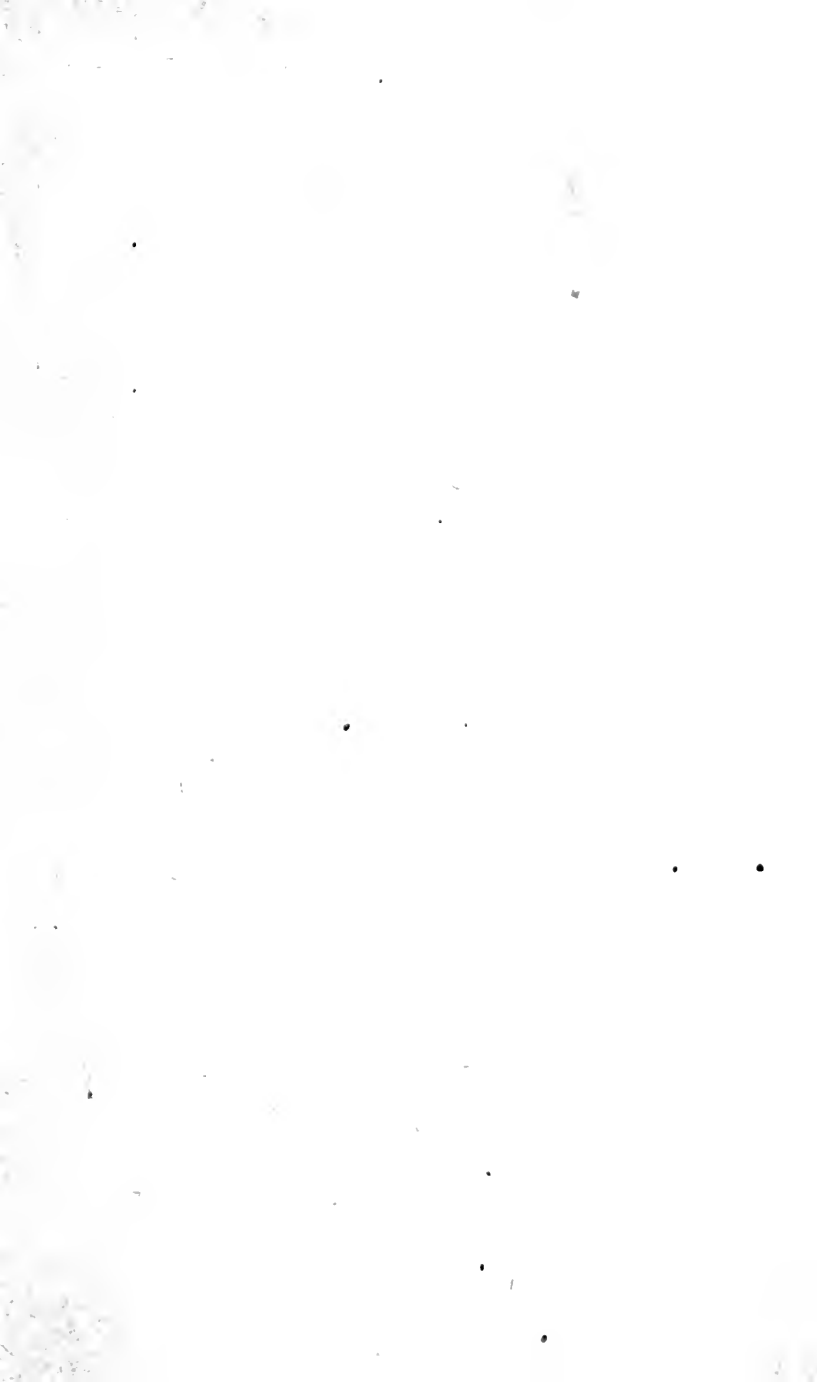
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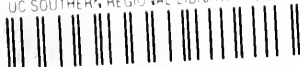
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